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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—437—

Politics of Europe.

We are still unable to announce a later Arrival from England than the Ships of January 4th. We may however reasonably expect others, to the early part of February, before many days shall have passed away. It gives us great pleasure to add at the same time that we have heard no further accounts of disasters occasioned by the late gales than those already published.

In our pages of to day, we have collected together a number of articles that we think worthy of perusal; and our Asiatic Sheets of Correspondence are as well filled as usual.

Among other Letters that were received by the Ship Sir DAVID SCOTT, we have seen one from a Gentleman at Deal, dated the 24th of December, which contains an Extract from a Letter of a Friend, dated Dublin, December 18, giving a brief but striking picture of the country from which he writes; and as such a statement will assist our Readers in forming their estimate of the troubles in that unhappy country, we shall give it in the writer's own words. He says,—

"The immediate cause of the present disturbance is distress. Almost every peasant is a small landholder, and the produce of the soil, after deducting the three charges of rent, tithes, and taxes, does not leave a residue sufficient to support the occupiers; the consequence is that they are rising in desperation to revenge their suffering upon the first victim that falls in their way. As to the remote causes of such a state of things, they are complicated and remote. Religious feuds; an Orange Magistracy; a corrupt and barbarous gentry; an excess of population beyond the demand for honest industry; an evil which, if not caused is greatly increased by the system of splitting estates into small freeholders for voters to graze up. These are only a few items in that complex and unnatural state of society which regularly keeps up a standing body of Insurgents ready to plunge at a moment's warning, and upon the slightest provocation, into any turbulent scheme that may suggest itself. The extent of the present danger is however grossly exaggerated; notwithstanding the ostentatious preparations for defending Dublin, no one feels alarm. The whole thing is considered, by sensible men, as a more political trick of the Orange Faction, for the purpose of bringing discredit upon that system of lenity uniformly pursued by Mr. Grant."

The Greeks.—The courageous and hitherto successful resistance of the Greeks, the obstinate folly of the Porte, the pertinacity of Russia, and the vigorous attack upon the Ottoman Empire by the Persians, leave little doubt on the mind of any one who is acquainted with the constitution of the Turkish Power, that its downfall is at hand, and that the independence of Greece will be gloriously established on the ruins of that barbarous tyranny under which she has so long groaned. We much fear that the policy pursued by Lord STRANGFORD, and the severe treatment inflicted upon the Greeks of the Ionian Islands, by the British Authorities there, have not tended either to facilitate the emancipation of the Greeks from their oppressors, or to secure to this country all the advantages, political and commercial, which might be derived from the establishment of a new Christian Empire in European Turkey. It is not to be supposed, if the Greeks feel themselves to be highly indebted to Russia, for the powerful aid which her military attitude has afforded them, and for the open and determined manner in which

she has advocated their cause, and insisted upon the security of guarantees for their protection; and if, on the other hand, they find that England has so rigorously enforced her neutrality as in some degree to impede the career of Grecian independence, that they will be very unwilling to lend themselves to the future projects of Russia, or very desirous to form a close union of interests with Great Britain. We are ready to admit that our Government and Lord STRANGFORD have been influenced by the best motives, and by what they have conceived to be the wisest policy for the interests of England, for the security of the present order of things in Europe, and perhaps for the welfare of the Greeks themselves. We are aware that the power of this country has not been exerted to uphold the Turks in their barbarous despotism over the Greeks, nor its influence to justify them in the estimation of Europe for their atrocities; but, that on the contrary, the utmost exertions have been employed by England in the whole progress of the negotiations, to prevail upon the Porte to yield to the demands of Russia, and that in this course our Government has been at once actuated by good faith towards Turkey, and by a sincere desire to see the Greeks secured against future oppressions on account of their religion. Though Great Britain has acted in a friendly manner towards Turkey, it has been far from being hostile to the Greeks, or really indifferent to their welfare. Still the conduct of this country and of Russia, in the negotiations at Constantinople, has been so very different,—the aid given to the Greeks by Russia in instigating the Persians to commence hostilities, and the opposite endeavour of Lord STRANGFORD to prevail upon the Persians to lay down their arms,—could not fail to place England and Russia in strong contrast before the Greeks, and to produce an impression upon them exceedingly unfavourable to the former. The error in our policy (for we are persuaded it is nothing more) seems to have arisen from the idea that the Greeks were utterly unable to achieve their own independence,—that the armies of Russia were indispensably requisite to wrest the Christian provinces from the hands of the GRAND SIGNOR,—and that the consequent transfer of Greece from the dominion of the Turks to that of the Russians would have been attended with no very great advantage to the Greeks, while by the aggrandizement of Russia, it might have endangered the liberties of all Europe. It is now obvious that this opinion was erroneous; and it is even yet not too late to avert, or to repair the consequences of, the mistake. The British Government is perhaps too far committed to retrace its steps; but it is in the power of the British nation, by an unequivocal demonstration of public feeling in favour of the heroic Greeks, still to secure their affection and their gratitude for this country. We rejoice to state, that a Committee of Gentlemen met yesterday, in London, for the purpose of concerting the preparatory measures for a public meeting, to take this subject into consideration. We hope to be enabled to state, in a day or two, the particulars of the intended meeting.—*Sun, Dec. 22.*

Useful Hint.—Owing to the continual rains, every house-keeper finds a great inconvenience in the impurity of the water. To remedy this, the following simple method is suggested:—Take a piece of allum, of the size of a nutmeg, dissolve it in a little hot water, and pour it into a pail of the impure water, and, in a few hours, the filth will be precipitated to the bottom, and the water at the top will be perfectly pure and free from all taste arising from allum.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Emigrations from Naples.—Recent letters from a British Nobleman state, that many emigrations from Naples were daily taking place during the last month among the young men, for the express purpose of joining the Greek standard.

Polyglot Signals.—We understand that an outline of a plan has been submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, by Lieutenant Alfred Burton, of the Chatham Division of Royal Marines, for the establishment of a Code of Numeral Signals, by which communication may take place between ships of war or commercial vessels of the same or of different nations, in a kind of *universal naval language*. The plan we believe to be something of the following kind, and by its simplicity it reminds us of the story of Columbus and his egg: the signal flags made use of may, according to their position, represent certain numbers, and these numbers may represent those sentences by which the usual communication is generally carried on between ships at sea. Those numbers therefore which signify any sentence in the English, will also signify its meaning in every other language; and thus a communication may be effected between vessels totally ignorant of the language of each other. By means of such signals also ships in danger or distress may have salutary information conveyed to them from the shore; and underwriters might find the benefit of supplying pilots, or persons on particular parts of the coast, with sets of them. In short the adoption of the plan cannot but be attended with the greatest advantages to the maritime world, and we are only astonished that it was never thought of before.

Foreign Trade.—The Reports of the Committee of the House of Lords on the Foreign Trade recommended that the Legislature should, without infringing upon the chartered rights of the East India Company, enable British subjects to enjoy in all places beyond the limits of the charter, a facility of trading equal to that which is actually possessed by the subjects of all other powers, and especially by the Americans. The propriety of such a step has long been manifest. It appears from the report, that between three and four thousand pieces of broad cloth were in the year 1820 imported into Canton from England, through the circuitous route of America.

Duke of Cumberland.—The Duke of Cumberland will, it is expected, return to this country to reside, at the desire of his Majesty, who was much interested with the Duchess and her Infant during his visit to the Continent. The residence of their Royal Highnesses in the King's Kitchen Court, is preparing for their reception.

Sir William Curtis.—His Majesty, we understand, has commanded a portrait of Sir William Curtis to be painted by Sir Thos. Lawrence, which is to be placed in one of the Royal Galleries.

Jersey English.—The following advertisement for a dog that had been lost is copied from a Jersey Paper:—

"Loss.—Dere ave bin lose von doge, dat vill reaply to de appel of Outre, he is bet win de couleur of de wite and te bruin, dere is belif he vas delay by some personne on propos, as he vas vont by de oner on munday negst for to come to de chas as he vas kno vere vas de hairs.—Aplic of de oner at de Printure."

An old man, of 100 years of age, has just died at Roncourt, near Sedan, in France, who during the course of his long career had never been afflicted with any indisposition.

On the 6th Nov. died at Newport, Rhode Island, Cato Overing a respectable black, supposed to be upwards of 110 years of age.

Died, in Newhall-street, Liverpool, Ewd. Simon, aged 104 years and 22 days. He had been employed as a labourer in the Docks near 70 years. His mother died aged 103 years, his father 104 years, and his brother 104 years.

Shepherd.—There are now living in Hambro Farm, West Lulworth, a shepherd aged 74 years; a pony which he rides daily to his work, 30 years; and his dog 14 years.

Cowes, Nov. 28.—The American ship called the *LIVERPOOL PACKET*, in her voyage from Batavia to Amsterdam, being in lat. 43. 58. North and long. 13. 44. West, ran foul of a brig (supposed to be English), about half-past eleven p. m. of the 20th instant, and from the extreme violence of the collision, it is apprehended that the latter almost instantly went down, and with her every living soul on board. The cries of the poor sufferers for help were heard for a moment to leeward of the *LIVERPOOL*, upon which they wore ship and went in a direction to the brig, with a view of rendering them assistance, but all traces of her had in this short interval vanished, and the voices of her Mariners were buried in the waves. It was a dark tempestuous night when the accident happened, and the ship was running before the wind at the rate of nine knots an hour.—The Commander of this packet is Capt. Coffin, a distant relative of the gallant Admiral of that name; and in detailing the above particulars he appeared unfeignedly concerned in having been the innocent cause of a catastrophe so truly heart rending: his own fine ship lost her outwater and figure head, and is now in our Harbour repairing the damage she sustained.

The Weather.—Extract from a Meteorological Journal for November, 1821, kept at the Observatory of the Academy, Gaspport:—

This month has been very wet and windy; and the temperature of the air high for the season. In the course of the month rather more than 6 inches of rain fell here; a depth unprecedented in any monthly period during the last seven years, and of which about 4 inches were received in the Pluviometer in five days, namely, on the 3d, 0.63 inch, 11th, 1.42 inch, 16th, 0.90 inch, 17th, 0.74 inch, and on the 30th, 0.30 inch. So copious and frequent have the rains been since the autumnal equinox; particularly in the western parts of the country, that the lowest lands have long lain under water. It has rained, more or less, on 23 days (or ten whole days and nights) this month; and the strong southerly and southwesterly gales with which it has been accompanied, have had their usual effects upon houses, trees, and shipping.

To shew the perturbed state of the air, it is only necessary to mention that the barometer has undergone 29 changes in 30 days; and the number of gales, or days on which they have prevailed, is as follows:—1 from S. E. 5 from S. 12 from S. W. 2 from W. and 1 from N. W.; so that 21 days have presented a melancholy aspect of the weather.

The mean temperature of the air is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ° higher than the average temperature of November for the last 7 years; and having had but two slight frosts this month, the temperature of spring water falls very slowly.

The atmospheric and meteoric phenomena that have come within our observation this month, are 1 aubelion, 1 parhelion 1 paraselene, 5 solar and 4 lunar halos, 15 meteors, 3 perfect rainbows, lightning 2, thunder 1, and 21 gales of wind.

Planet Venus.—The planet Venus may now be seen with the naked eye, on clear afternoons, a few minutes after three o'clock, when on or near the meridian. She was so conspicuous last Thursday, the 29th of November, at three p. m. as to be measured with a sextant, when her distance from the sun's centre was found to be $45^{\circ} 10'$ and she will not arrive at her greatest elongation before Christmas-day.

Middle men.—A Noble Lord, whose estates in Ireland are let at a rental of 25,000l. per annum, receives only 5,000l. This is one, among the many proofs, of the evil arising from the employment of middle-men!

Present Administration.—Lord Grenville has promised to give his unqualified support to the present Administration, but refuses to take any share in it, though requested to name his office. Mr. Plunkett is to be the new Attorney-General in Ireland, in the room of Mr. Sanrin, to be Lord Chancellor there.—*St. James's Chron.*

Smuggling.—It is stated, that the expence of the *Severn*, and the various establishments connected with the ship alone, amounts to above 100,000l. annually.

Meteorological Phenomenon.—A most beautiful meteorological phenomenon was witnessed at Brighton late on Sunday night last. It was a swift shooting luminous ball, which continued perfect a few seconds, and then assuming the appearance of a fine large sky-rocket, became gradually dissolved amidst a wide-spreading shower of splendid sparking fire.

A Pun.—The late Bishop of Bristol (Dr. Mansell, master of Trinity College), disapproving of the large Cossack trowsers, which he though savoured more of martial than clerical air, forbade them to be worn by the young men of this college, who were ordered to appear in tight breeches.

"The good Bishop," observed one, "does not approve of our present loose habits."

"True," replied another, "and surely he behaves very inconsistently."—"How so?"—"Why, you cannot but allow that it is both inconsistent and indecorous in him to contract the loose habits of the University?"

Bible Society.—The following is one of the resolutions of a female Bible Society:—"That the committee be composed of an equal number of ladies and gentlemen: with power to add to their numbers!"

Bon Mot.—The Bishop of London, says Aubrey, did cut down a noble cloud of trees near Fulham, on which the Lord Chancellor Bacon told him that he was a good expounder of dark places.

Attorney's Office.—A gentleman on entering an Attorney's Office in Armagh, a few days since, casually observed that it was as hot as an oven. The proprietor instantly replied, "So it may, for it is here I make my bread."

Robert Cowteaux.—Judge K. who presided in the County Court of an American State, was fond of indulging himself occasionally in a joke at the expense of Counsellor B. a practitioner in the same Court, with whom he was very intimate and for whom he had a high regard. On a certain occasion, when pleading a cause at the bar, Mr. B. observed that he would conclude his remarks on the following day, unless the Court would consent to set late enough for him to finish them that evening. "Sit, Sir," said the Judge, "not set—hens set!" "I stand corrected, Sir," said the Counsellor, bowing. Not long after, while giving an opinion, the Judge remarked, that under such and such circumstances an action would not lay. "Lis, may it please your Honour" says the Counsellor, "not lay—hens lay."

Greenland Trade.—The ships belonging to Hull intend to abandon the Greenland trade; and nine belonging to that port have been lost this year. Great reductions have taken place there in the wages of the masters as well as in the crews. It appears the trade has been overdone; and we believe we may venture to say, that half the number of ships, with the exertions and success we have seen for some years, is fully equal to the natural demand of the country. It is in vain to look to the foreign markets, for foreigners are prosecuting the fishery extensively, and, it would seem, profitably, no less than 40 sail having been at Greenland last season. In the course of a few years a total change will have taken place in this branch of business.

Post-Office Packets.—A line of Post-Office Packets between Liverpool and Lisbon is to be established; to sail on the 1st and 16th of each month.

Contracting Debts.—At a Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, held on Monday (Dec. 3) at the Guildhall, Courtenay Murray, late Stationer, of this city, was remanded for one year's further imprisonment, for contracting debts without the probable means of payment.—*Bath Chron.*

To Landlords.—In the Court of Common Pleas, lately, it was ruled that the goods of a third person, in possession of a factor, were not liable to distress for rent due to the landlord of the latter. Chief Justice Dallas confined the application of the rule to factors only, and not to extend it to the case of warehouse-keepers, or other such persons.

Living at Inns.—Many persons are partial to living at inns in the country; but a residence at one in a city is generally a matter of necessity, we believe, rather than choice. A Miss Jennings, however, who died in 1736, would dwell nowhere else, whether in town or country. She had her steward, coachman, footman, and female servants; and though she often remained stationary for months, she would always pay her bills nightly. She would never let the landlord know her name. She breathed her last in Warwick-lane, at the Oxford Arms Inn, leaving 80,000*l.* to five young cousins.

Instinct.—We do not think the records of instinct ever contained a more extraordinary instance than we are now about to relate, and for the truth whereof we pledge ourselves. A few days since, Mr. Joseph Lane, of Pascombe, in the parish of Ashelworth, in this county, on his return home, turned his horse into a field in which it had been accustomed to graze. A few days before this, the horse had been shod, all fours, but, unluckily, had been pinched in the shoeing of one foot. In the morning Mr. Lane missed the horse, and caused an active search to be made in the vicinity, when the following singular circumstances transpired:—The animal, as may be supposed, feeling lame, made his way out of the field by unhanging the gate with his mouth, and went straight to the same farrier's shop, a distance of a mile and a half. The farrier had no sooner opened his shed than the horse, which had been evidently standing there some time, advanced to the forge and held up the ailing foot; the farrier instantly began to examine the hoof, discovered the injury, took off the shoe, and replaced it more carefully, on which the horse immediately turned about and set off at a merry pace for his well-known pasture. While Mr. Lane's servants were on the search, they chanced to pass by the forge, and on mentioning their supposed loss, the farrier replied, "Oh, he has been here and shod, and gone again," which, on their return, they found to be actually the case.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

Rich Presents.—Among the rich presents which the Count Latour Maubourgh carries with him to the Ottoman Porte, to which he has been appointed Ambassador from France, are two splendid chrysal and gilt candelabras, eight feet high, which are intended for the grand Seigneur.

Prince Leopold.—An article from Nuremburgh says—Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, son-in-law to the King of Great Britain, has passed by our town, on his way to Italy, to join his mother. He proposes to spend the winter in that country. It was remarked here, with some surprise, that he did not go to Hanover while the King of England was there.

Estates.—The mania of setting estates up to auction has extended itself even to Russia. The Nuremberg Paper states, that they have announced, as already disposed of, estates composed of 18 villages; situated in the government of Nishney, Novogorod, Orel, and Tula, with the woods, lands, and edifices depending upon them, as well as a sum of 1,522,000 roubles. This is said to be the first time that such a lottery has taken place in the Empire; and, it is added, that the Emperor gave his consent to it.

Cavalry of France.—The purchase of 5000 horses in the Marches of Magdeburg, for the service of the dismounted Cavalry of France, has excited the jealousy of the Prussians, who are affected by the slightest appearance of an arming on the part of France.

Candiots.—Intelligence has been received by the ELIZA, arrived from Smyrna, of a nature the most revolting. On the 17th Nev. the Candiots rose on the Greeks, and killed every man of them that they could find, nor did they desist from the massacre of those persecuted and unoffending Christians until the whole of their ammunition was spent.

Statue to the Duke of Kent.—The Statue to the Memory of the Duke of Kent is now ready for public inspection. No place is yet fixed upon for its erection; but it is supposed, that the Crescent, at the top of Portland-place, will be the spot selected,

Victory Achieved by the Greeks.—The following is the report of the victory achieved by the Greeks at the Pass of Thermopylæ. —It is addressed to the Chiefs of Peloponnesus:—

Thermopylæ, Aug. 24 (Sept. 6), 1821.—Respected Chiefs, it is with unbounded pleasure I announce to you a new victory, achieved by our troops in the very passage where Leonidas formerly sealed with his blood the liberties of our country.

Four Pachas were ordered to direct their march on the Peloponnesus. One of them, Bekir-Pacha, beaten and wounded near Platamon, died the next day after his arrival at Larissa. The three other Pachas, Pechrem, Memis, and Saim Ali, after having formed a junction in this town, arrived at Zeitoune the 1st September. On the 3d they lay at Molos. The 4th, at break of day, six officers were sent at the head of 300 chosen men to reconnoitre the passage which we guarded. Of this number only 60 returned to Molos. The three Pachas, at the head of their combined forces, resolved to force the passage.

The action began two hours after sun-rise. The first attack of the enemy was impetuous. The Delicaurlis, who formed the advanced guard, being attacked in front, supported a heavy fire for a long time.

Fatigued with their resistance, our troops fell on the barbarians sword in hand, without, however, succeeding in dislodging them from their position. This obstinate resistance of the Turks was supported by fresh troops, which, being placed behind, continually advanced, and prevented the others from falling back, as they stopped up the passage. At last the brave Pallascas rushed forward, at the head of four hundred of his guerillas, and routed the regiment which up to that moment was immovable. This brave corps decided the victory. Attacked on all sides, the enemy saw safety only in retreat; but, being pursued with fury, they left all the country, from Fondana and Basilica to Molos, covered with dead. The small number of Turks that escaped the fury of the victors took refuge at Zeitoune.

What we have gained in this affair is—three hundred carriages with provisions, seven pieces of cannon, seventeen colours, all the baggage, thirty-two superb Arabian horses, and a great number of cavalry horses beside. Our soldiers have taken ample booty in fine dresses, arms, and silver.

The brave Captain Gouras killed Memis Pacha with his own hand. Ali Pacha was grievously wounded, and borne away in the arms of his Delibaches. Our soldiers, in traversing the woods and the passes in the environs, have found many Turks, whom fear had driven to take refuge there. The Baluchachi Frassaris, an Albanian, who, with Sourmis Bey, had a month before, been exchanged for the brave Ally George Dyobonites, under a promise not to take up arms against the Greeks, has been retaken, and shot. We propose very soon to advance on Zeitoune, to push on the attack.

ANASTASE PERONAS.

Shooting Party.—The Duke of Wellington and Lord Granville were decidedly the best shots in the shooting party last week at Teddesly, the seat of Mr. Littleton, and Blithfield, the seat of Lord Bagot. In the course of three days, not less than six hundred head of game were bagged by the party.

Reductions.—At the late joint rent-day of Mrs. Wroughton and Bartholomew Wroughton, Esq. her son, of Woolley Park, Berks, at which the tenants paid their rent to Lady-day last, Mr. Wroughton, in the most gracious manner, announced their intention to reduce the rent, then paid, 10 per cent, and to make a further reduction of 10 per cent. (making 20 per cent.) or even more, should the pressure on the agricultural interest continue, at the audit day; avowing that "they were resolved to sink or swim with their tenants."

The Earl of Cardigan, at his late rent-day, returned his tenants 20 per cent. on their rents due at Lady-day last.

Charles Rexworthy, Esq. a resident in the Western part of this county, has abated his rents 60 per cent.—*Bath Gazette.*

Stevens Dineley Totton, Esq. has made an abatement of 15 per cent. from the half-year's rent of his Lincolnshire tenants.

Among other changes with the times, the wages of domestic servants, it is suggested, ought to be reduced.

Hanging.—Lately a boy about 14, son of Mr. T. Houghton, of High-street, Brighton, met with his death in a weaving shop. Having found a piece of cord, which he observed had been lost for some time, he playfully put it round his neck whilst it was hanging on something above, when his foot slipping the cord caused his death, unobserved by those at work until too late.

Shooting Extraordinary.—Mr. Yeovil and his two sons undertook lately, for a stake of 50 sovereigns, to kill one hundred head of hares, pheasants, and partridges, over two manors, those of Ruscombe, Bucks, and the Willow, the former containing 1000 acres of land, and the latter 200. They were to produce the game in seven hours. The father killed on the Willow manor, eleven hares, six brace of pheasants, and three brace of partridges, amounting to twenty-nine. The eldest son shot seven brace of partridges, six pheasants, and nine hares, making thirty-five; and the other son killed twelve hares, twelve brace of pheasants, and two brace of birds, amounting to thirty-eight; making in the total 102.—*Scotsman.*

Searcher of Hides.—The action for reducing the appointment of Mr. Aird as Searcher of Hides was decided, the other day, by the First Division of the Court. The Lord President was quite clear that the appointment was irregular and null; and a majority of the Court concurring in opinion with his Lordship, the appointment was set aside, and the supporters of it found liable in expenses. We have not heard that any of the judges spoken in favour of the nomination but Lord Hermond. In our next, we shall probably give a more detailed account of the opinion of the judges and decision of the Court.—*Scotsman.*

Brussels, Dec. 13.—A Letter from Constantinople of the 10th Nov. which has been received by way of Marseilles, gives a frightful picture of the state of that city. "We are here," says the writer; "surrounded with confusion and disorder. The rage of the Turks increase daily; the massacres recommence."

"A long account published at Leghorn, of the taking of Tripolizza (translated from the Greeks) after describing the entrance of the Greeks into the city by escalade, says, 'above 30,000 men penetrated into the streets; they seek—they demand the hostages: they were no more—the holy Archbishops and Bishops had been massacred.'

"At this news the fury of the Greeks knew no bounds; 8,000 Turks bearing arms, were put to the sword; 12 or 13,000 others of all ages and both sexes, suffered the same fate. In the coffers of the Vizir, the Beys, &c. 80 millions in specie were found.—Above 100 brass cannon were taken, and 20 muskets, and a great quantity of ammunition.

"The martyred Archbishops and Bishops were seven in number; among them we particularly regret those of Monembacia and Amyclea, of which Tripolizza was the Sec. We have to lament 600 hostages whom the Infidels put to death. As for the brave men who died gloriously in the assault, their number is scarcely five hundred."

The Cabinet.—The arrangements for the accession of the Grenville party to the Cabinet are completed. The Marquis of Buckingham is to be raised to a Dukedom; Mr. C. Wynne assumes the Presidency of the Board of Control; Mr. Henry Wynne is to have a diplomatic mission of the first order; and Mr. Fremantle, whom our readers will remember as the Mr. Hume of 1809 and 1810, exercising the same useful inquisitorial functions as the Member for Aberdeen, with equal perseverance and superior ability, is to pursue his speculations upon financial reform as a Lord of the Treasury, an office in which he will have more opportunity, though perhaps less inclination, to turn his talent in detecting fit cases for retrenchment to a beneficial account.—*St. James Chronicle.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—441—

The Falls of Ithaca.

Commercial Advertiser. — New York, November 23, 1821.

While on a tour to the Falls of Niagara I stopped at the village of Cayuga, where a Gentleman spoke in such high terms of the Falls of Ithaca, that I was induced to go above eighty miles out of my way, in order to experience the truth of his descriptions. Extremely pleased with the place, I remained there several days, and while upon the identical spot, sketched the account which is now in your hands, and which I beg you would publish, that scenery of so much grandeur and beauty may no longer remain altogether without notice.—Yours, &c.

THE FALLS OF ITHACA.

Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum,
Intus aqua dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo,
Nympharum domus.—VIRGIL.

The State of New York, in the variety of its scenes, the great number of its lakes, and the beauty of its mountains, rivers, and water-falls, stands unrivalled above every other State in the Union. Many of its copious mineral fountains and its lofty cascades have attracted travellers from distant quarters of the globe, and many others as extraordinary are still embosomed amidst the impenetrable forests of the western regions, unseen by man, or if newly exposed by the hand of cultivation, still viewed, with careless indifference by the passing rustic, with the sound alone of crashing rocks and prowling beasts to disturb their tranquillity.

People travel several hundred miles to view the celebrated Falls of Niagara, and leave unnoticed numerous places of less note, in parts of our state; and even on the route to the Grand Falls and Lakes, in which nature yields her sceptre with unbounded beauty and sublimity—the tourist, uninformed of the scene, or else indifferent about a place as yet little known, hurries onward, contenting himself with the cursory description of some neighbouring tavern-keeper.

We particularly allude at present to the Falls and scenery in the vicinity of Ithaca. As the outlet of Cayuga lake has, in process of time, worn away the rocky bed over which its waters descend to the Oswego river, the surface of the lake has lowered, and left at its head an alluvial plain, and at its northern extremity the wide marshes of Cayuga and Montezuma. In every other part the banks rise loftily to the height of three or four hundred feet, impressing the mind with the idea of a great cleft in the earth, half filled with water. Upon the plain, at the southern extremity, where, twenty-five years ago, only a new hut of solitary back-woods-men were to be seen, now stands the populous village of Ithaca. Enclosed on almost every side by beautiful mountains, surrounded by the most fertile lands, situate on one of the great western turnpikes from Newburgh, and at the head of a navigable lake, which communicates with the Grand Canal, this flourishing village bids fair to become, in manufactures, population, and extensive buildings, one of the first ornaments of the Western country.

From the bottom of a deep valley, or ravine, worn between the mountains, Nine-Mile Creek, as it is termed, runs west of the village through the plain, and makes a navigable channel for two miles to the lake. The Cascadilla, a romantic brook, tumbles from a hollow chasm, and continues east of the village till it unites with Fall river. In the rocky substance of the highest part of the mountain, half a mile east of the Cascadilla, a dismal gulf gapes dark and wide, and far within the shaggy cliffs steep after steep, in six successive leaps, Fall river rolls its current 438 feet downwards to the plain. This is the tremendous scene which those who have had opportunities of comparing with other remarkable places, assert to be superior to all of them in the sublimest touches of nature, and to afford full as much pleasure to the beholder as the frequented Falls of Niagara.

Supposing ourselves to be standing on a mill dam below the first or lowermost leap of the river—the sides of the mountain rise abruptly on the left, partly concealing with trees and bushes the horizontal layers of slate rock which form the basis. The river falls over an even ledge, 116 feet, in one broad unbroken sheet, and after foaming at the bottom, and sending up volumes of spray, expands into a smooth limpid pond. The gloomy sides of the chasm are seen at a distance above, affixed against the over-hanging rock on our right, which rears its ragged brow more than 200 feet perpendicular; the raceway or water-course of the mill winds around at an immense elevation, till it is hidden from the view behind a projecting crag; scanty bushes cover the face of the precipice, and mills, arranged one beneath another, stand on the descending slope of the mountain.

An old man, of an enterprising character, having circumspectly examined the suitability of Fall river for mill seats, purchased the right, and immediately commenced his operations by taking a rope, which he fastened to the stump of a tree above the precipice, and lowering himself down about 70 feet from the top, where, swinging in the air, he

made with the greatest labour and perseverance, and with little assistance, the raceway which conveyed the water from a dam of his construction, back of the lower falls around the rocks to the wheels of five different mills. It is humorously related, that every little while he would quickly pull himself up, and carefully look around lest any body passing that way might thoughtlessly cut the rope by which he was suspended. The water to the mills has since been turned from the old race into a canal cut in in the mountain, seven feet wide, open above, and fifty or sixty feet below the surface. There was an obnoxious swamp on the plain, between which and this place, as forming the first risings of the mountain, were high gravelly hills. A little stream of water was conducted from the canal to the hills, which in the course of two weeks had such large portions swept away, that the unwholesome swamp was soon after transformed into healthy fields of corn.

Unless ropes are used it is impossible to enter to the second falls of Fall river by any other means than the canal and raceway. Even this method is so dangerous that very few attempt it. Poising ourselves upon a loose ill-supported line of boards, we penetrate the artificial cleft, and suddenly turning, emerge directly over the pond a few yards in front of the first falls. Here, scarcely able to balance ourselves, we look down with terror, whilst the foaming falls of the stream sounds in our ears, and the rugged crags hang threatening over our heads. Continuing along the raceway, here clambering under the rocks, and there hanging by the roots of trees, we drop ourselves at last at the water's edge, where it is necessary to take off shoes and stockings, and wade with the greatest care on the slippery brink of the stream, where a wrong step might immerge a solitary adventure in a watery grave.

There is a piece of ground in the gulf which the river does not cover. Square fragments are scattered over it in heaps, as if some antique edifice had lately fallen to the dust, and nature, pleased with its demolition, had strewed among the stones her sweetest flowering shrubs to conceal it entirely from the world. From this place is obtained the noblest view of the dreadful objects by which the spectator is enveloped. Like the mouldering walls and pilasters of some lofty palace of ancient Greece, upon the projecting cornices of which the face of magnificence still smiles through crumbling stones and adventitious weeds; so the vast crags of the chasm mount stupendous on the right and on the left; their nodding heads stoop to view their broken foundations; their bush-crowned summits lift on high the half rooted hemlock, with pile, upon pile, which the industrious hand of man seems to have heaped, stretches from end to end the long vista of rocky colonades. The second falls strike the sight, tumbling in a snow-white sheet down a perpendicular of fifty-four feet, and sending in the air clouds of foam and vapour. A hollow roar resounds from each grot and gloomy crevice; the lengthened noise runs through the ranges of the gulf and echoes among the natural cloisters. To look back from the falls, to see the high piles of nature's masonry, rising more than two hundred and fifty feet, the extended ranges of pillars, the distant hills of the country, and the clouds and endless firmament beyond the gap, we feel conscious of our insignificance, and shrink with awe and astonishment from a sight of so much grandeur and magnificence.

—“Nature, throwing wide
Her veil opaque, discloses, with a smile,
The Author of her beauties.”—COWPER.

In order to gain the third falls we must ascend a high rock which projects on one side of the second, and climb the remainder, directly up the ledge, with considerable hazard and with a certainty of getting completely wet. There is nothing very peculiar about these falls. The descent is thirty-two feet. The columnar cliffs also arise on each side of the intermediate space between this cataract and the last. We are obliged in order to obtain a sight of the fourth, or staircase falls, to climb up in like manner the shoalest part of the third leap, which, however, is not exactly perpendicular. The height of the staircase falls is fifty feet. The water is very deep in the intervening space, and as we wade along the edge, we may see at the bottom of the transparent fluid, great cakes of stone cracked in all directions, like a pavement of irregular slabs of marble. By ascending a rain-gully on the left, with very great difficulty we reach the top of the bank, and by descending another steep and dangerous gully, we come in front of the fifth and highest of the upper falls. It pitches seventy feet in a most beautiful cascade. The scenery around is elegant, and without the terrifying system of hideous fragments ready to fall and crush us to death. The sixth and uppermost falls, like the fifth, is attainable by a gully down the bank. It is a pleasant cataract of twenty-eight feet.

Thus, in the space of less than half a mile, this river precipitates itself nearly 450 feet in six beautiful falls, the smallest of which alone, in a different part of the country, would be looked upon as a great curiosity. Between each of the falls are rapids of considerable descent. It is remarkable what striking resemblances to fabrics of human invention are cast over many parts of this place. This adds to its attractions, as the mind enjoys peculiar delight in tracing resemblances in the works of

art to these of nature; so, in this case, it increases our admiration, upon finding among these tremendous objects of Nature; something which, even for a moment, reminds us of the operations of our fellow-creatures. The chief reason why Fall River has not been much noticed is the difficulty of mounting to the Falls. The difficulty, however, will be shortly obviated; since the Committee, to whom is intrusted the building of the large seminaries, now founding upon an elevated site, between the village and the river, intend, for the benefit of the students, to make convenient paths, with suitable means of attaining the several falls.

Another interesting place at Ithaca, no less remarkable for the parties and recreations of the villagers there, than for the many natural charms it possesses, is the Cascadilla. The stream, after urging its way through a narrow gap, gently glides over a rocky descent, which resembles a wide flight of steps, to the bottom of a spacious amphitheatre. Immediately from the bottom, which is as level as a floor, the walls of the amphitheatre rise to the height of 110 feet; on all sides perfectly circular, except the outlet of the stream, which luxuriant trees and bushes entirely close. The wall arches inward at the top, and grass, roots, and vines, hang in flowery festoons from the verge. Higher still heavy pine and walnuts, whose trunks have lost, in the course of time, part of their foundations, lean from side to side, till their leafy tops almost meet above the centre. A solemn gloom pervades the whole of the majestic scene. Scarcely a ray of the scorching midsummer sun obtrudes into this cool retreat. With a hollow murmur the water ripples around the floor, leaving the greater part dry; while plants, which sprout from the crannies, load the air with a delicious fragrance. As imagination figures the uncanopied theatres of Rome and Greece with their galleries, their actors, their curtains, their masks, the transitory wish passes over the mind, that, one day, the bare rock of this temple of Nature may be concealed by the brilliant countenances of spectators, and the voice of a modern Philemon roll in musical accents around the wall—Polite assemblies have indeed already convened here. Three months since, tea was served in rural style, to a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, in which the tables were constructed of large slabs of slate.

The broad ravine of Nine-mile Creek affords many beautiful and romantic walks. But the most singular curiosity of Ithaca, and the last we shall mention, is the cascade of a creek which empties itself six or seven miles below the village into Lake Cayuga. The length of this article will not permit us, circumstantial an account of this as has been observed in the preceding descriptions.

It is customary to sail in the steam-boat, or in smaller vessels, as far as Goodwin's Point, which the Creek divides to the very extremity, and which is evidently formed in the manner of the lands about the mouth of the Mississippi river, by the gradual washings of the earth out of the ravine or bed of the stream into the lake where it empties. Proceeding one mile through an immense gulf, sometimes wading in the water, and some-times skipping with the agility of a squirrel, from rock to rock and over the fallen trunks of trees, we at length enter a spacious amphitheatre, similar to that of the Cascadilla, but much larger. It is one hundred and fifty yards in diameter, and rises above three hundred feet in height. Near the top, alternate strata of clay, limestone, and earth of different shades, blue, yellow, red, run like ribbons around the rim, which appear to be notched in front, for the passage of the Creek into the amphitheatre. Over a horizontal, though uneven shelf, the stream pours down, like water from a tea-pot, more than two hundred feet, gushing over twelve or fifteen feet, and leaving the wall behind the cascade quite dry. The water, before it has fallen half-way, becomes rain and spray, and creates such a breeze, that we feel the mist blowing into our faces at the distance of one hundred yards. It makes a hissing sound approaching the noise of a heavy shower of rain falling upon the calm surface of a river. So diminutive do objects appear beneath the tremendous precipices that a heap of fragments which have fallen from the shelf to the bottom of the cascade, of which one piece alone would require the efforts of twenty oxen and as many men to remove, appears, at a small distance off, no more than a light waggon load of building stone. Large trees, which grow within the amphitheatre are but bushes. The cascade itself, on account of the terrific height of the surrounding cliffs, appears not only less in width, but also less in altitude, than it actually is, and than it would seem to be in any other situation.

October, 1821.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 18th of December, at St. George's Church, Dublin, by the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pakenham, the Rev. William H. Foster, of Colton, nephew of Lord Oriel, to Catherine, sister of J. Hamilton, Esq. of Brown Hall, and niece of the Earl of Longford.

On the 22d of December, at Brighton by, the very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, the Rev. Dr. Styles, to Sophia, second daughter of the late Josiah Lane Colvill, Esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.

The Bottle Conjuror.

(From "Thornton's Survey of London and Westminster.")

About the middle of January, 1749, a humorous incident happened which greatly diverted the attention of the people, and was ascribed to a contrivance of the facetious Duke of Montagu to ridicule the public credulity. The following advertisement appeared in the respective newspapers:

"At the new theatre in the Haymarket, on Monday next the 16th instant, to be seen a person who performs the several most surprising following, viz.—First, he takes a common walking-cane from any of the spectators, and thereon plays the music of every instrument now in use, and likewise sings to surprising perfection.—Secondly, he presents you with a common wine-bottle, which any of the spectators may first examine; the bottle is placed on a table in the middle of the stage, and he (without any equivocation) goes into it in sight of all the spectators, and sings in it; during his stay in the bottle, any person may handle it, and see plainly that it does not exceed a common tavern hottle. Those on the stage, or in the boxes, may come in masked habits (if agreeable to them), and the performer (if desired), will inform them who they are,

"Stage, 7s. 6d.; Pit 3s.; Gallery 2s.

"To begin at half an hour after six o'clock.—

"Tickets to be had in the Theatre.

"* The performance continues about two hours and a half.

"N. B. If any gentlemen or ladies, after the above performances (either singly or in company, in or out of mask), are desirous of seeing the representation of any deceased person, such as husband or wife, sister or brother, or any intimate friend of either sex (upon making a gratuity to the performer), they shall be gratified by seeing and conversing with them for some minutes, as if alive. Likewise (if desired), he will tell you your most secret thoughts in your past life, and give you a full view of persons who have injured you, whether dead or alive. For those gentlemen and ladies who are desirous of seeing this last part, there is a private room provided. These performances have been seen by most of the crowned heads of Asia, Africa, and Europe, and never appeared publick any where but once; he will wait on any person at their houses, and perform as above, for five pounds each time.

"There will be a proper guard to keep the house in due decorum."

In burlesque to this manifest imposition on the credulity of the publick, the next day produced the following advertisement;—"Lately arrived from Italy, Sig. Capitello Jumpero, a surprising dwarf, no taller than a common tobacco-pipe, who can perform many wonderful equilibres on the slack or tight rope; likewise, he'll transform his body into above ten thousand different shapes and postures; and after he has diverted the spectators two hours and a half, he will open his mouth wide, and jump down his own throat. He being the most wonderfullest wonder of all wonders that ever the world wondered at, would be willing to join in performance with that surprising musician on Monday next in the Haymarket. He is to be spoken with at the Black Raven, in Golden-lane, every day from seven to twelve, and from twelve all day long."

Although it might be supposed morally impossible that mankind could be so egregiously imposed on, yet the scheme took, and, on the evening of exhibition, the house was crowded with nobility and gentry of both sexes. About seven o'clock the house was lighted, and the audience sat a considerable time without even the amusement of a single fiddle. Their patience being at length exhausted, a chorus of cat-calls ensued, heightened by loud vociferations and beating of sticks; when a man came from behind the curtain, and bowing said, that if the performer did not appear the money should be returned. At the same time some person in the pit called out, that "if the ladies and gentlemen would give him double prices, the conjuror would get into a pint bottle." Soon after this, a young gentleman, in one of the boxes, took a lighted candle, and threw it on the stage, which alarming the greater part of the audience, they made the best of their way out of the theatre, some losing their cloaks and hats, and others their wigs and swords. A party, however, staid in the house to demolish the inside, when the mob breaking in, they tore up the benches, broke the scenes, pulled down the boxes, and entirely demolished the theatre.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, at Renwick, near Pensith, Mr. John Hood, better known by the name of Admiral Hood, aged 84 years, to Miss Hilton, aged 18 years, after a Courtship of seven days.

On Saturday, the 22d of December, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Doctor Chisholm, D. D., John Lucius Charles Van Baerie, Esq. to Caroline, daughter of Sir Thos. Hislop, Bart.

Murder.

"Murder will speak though it hath no tongue."

In the month of July last, John Dale, a travelling hawker, from Flash, in Staffordshire, being on his circuit of business, and not returning home at the expected time, his friends became alarmed for his safety. His father (who is also a resident at Flash) went in search of him, and all trace was lost at a public-house at Winkbourne, about three miles from Southwell, where he was last seen. An active inquiry and search was set on foot in the neighbourhood, when the belts of his pack were found near a wood in Winkbourne, and which naturally raised a strong presumption that he was murdered, yet the body could not be found. A few weeks afterwards, some labourers shearing in a field adjoining the same wood, found a yard-wand and walkingstick, which were also identified to belong to the deceased. This naturally strengthened the suspicion that the poor man was robbed and murdered, although a diligent search was again made for the body, it could not be found. The father could not set his mind at rest, and accordingly, in the early part of last week, went over again to Winkbourne, and on Thursday morning he, accompanied with some persons of the village, entered upon another search for the body. They ranged the wood a considerable time without being able to find the object of their pursuit, until at length, on coming to a skirt of the wood (next to the corn field where the wand and stick were found) they observed the earth in one part of the ditch to be some what raised; upon which a minute search was made amongst the thickets, and in a few seconds, to the astonishment of all present, the mangled corpse was discovered concealed about a foot and a half within the ground. —Here the feelings of the party, particularly the distressed father, may more readily be imagined than described. —No time was lost in conveying the body, which was in a forward state of decay, to a proper place. The deceased had on all his clothes except his shoes and hat. His pocketbook, containing three one-pound notes, was found in his side pocket, which the murderers had missed. It is supposed the deceased had in his possession goods and money to the amount of 70*l*. He left the public-house, in Winkbourne, about eight in the morning of the 14th of July, and it is thought he was murdered half an hour afterwards. From the marks of violence which remained visible upon the head, it is believed the horrid deed was perpetrated with a bludgeon. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday, by J. Holmes, Esq. Coroner, when a verdict was recorded of "*Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.*" On Monday the remains were conveyed to Flash for interment. The deceased, who was in his 28th year, had only been married about six weeks previous to the murder, and whose disconsolate widow, thus barbarously robbed of an affectionate husband, has since resided at Chesterfield. We sincerely hope the diabolical actors in this horrid tragedy may not escape the ends of public justice.

Major Andre.

(From the Boston Centinel.)

The two cedar trees which grew on the grave of Andre have been forwarded with his bones. The roots had warped themselves round the skull bone like a fine netting. The American Papers have said that the unfortunate Andre was executed and buried in his regimentals; but it is evident that this was not the case, as not a button, nor any part of his dress, save the leather string that tied his hair, could be found.*

* The writer of this note was present at the execution of Andre, October 2, 1789, at Orange-town, and being one of the guard which conducted him to execution, had an opportunity of witnessing all the incidents connected with that event; and, though young, was wide awake to all occurrences. Major Andre was executed in his full-dress regimentals, and the writer saw the body, thus dressed, placed in a coffin, and interred in a grave a few feet from the gallows. If none of the imperishable parts of his dress were found in his grave, they must have been taken therefrom after the American army left the vicinity of Orangetown, as it is confidently asserted there was not an individual in that army that could be guilty of the violation. The *Courier* is mistaken in other particulars. No man, similarly situated, could have been treated with greater tenderness and respect than this officer. His open and manly conduct on his trial, the elegance of his manners and person, and his acknowledged talents, excited the sympathy of apparently every individual of the American army. At his execution (which was near the centre of the army) almost all the officers were present, excepting our great Commander and his family. The Officers who did duty on horseback were ranged on the side of the road leading from the house in which Andre was confined to the place of execution, and as he passed along he bowed to all with whom he was acquainted, particularly to those who composed the Court which tried him, with the utmost complacency, and received the most respectful salutations in return. There was scarcely a dry eye in the immense assemblage of spectators who were present at the execution. He was considered

as sacrificed by Arnold, and no other guilt was attached to him, than such as arose out of the nature of the service he was engaged in, and which made his execution just and necessary. The manner of his death has been found fault with in England owing to ignorance of the circumstances connected with it. —It was the wish of the American Commander in Chief to have complied with Andre's desire to be shot, had it been practicable. But he had been tried and convicted on his own confession as a spy, and the laws of all nations doom spies to the gallows. Had his punishment, therefore, been any other than that prescribed for spies, it would have been considered by the world as tantamount to an admission that he was not a spy, and that his execution was a murder. From some circumstances which took place at the execution, it is believed Andre was satisfied that the mode of his death was unavoidable though he expressed his detestation of it. Andre appeared to be conscious that he was not viewed by political enemies which surrounded him as a criminal. That he was fully aware, before he was engaged to act as a spy, of the fate which awaited him, if detected, and that he had undertaken a service which many honorable and brave men, of all armies, had done before him, and that it was his duty cheerfully to submit to his lot.

Ireland.

Copy of a Memorial from the Inhabitants of Castleblayney, and Parish of Muckno, in the County of Monaghan.

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Clogher.

We, the Inhabitants of Castleblayney, in the Parish of Muckno, and County of Monaghan, professing the Protestant Religion, and Members of the Established Church, beg leave to represent, with all respect and reverence, to your Lordship, that we did confidently hope, that our numbers and credit would have given us such a title to your Lordship's attention and concern, as to have procured for us, in the successor to the late Rev. Mr. Lendrum, all the advantages resulting from a Resident Rector, whose guidance and instruction, in so many essential instances, must contribute to the edification and improvement of the Protestant Parishioners.

We humbly conceive the periodical duties within the walls of the Parish Church, constitutes but a part of the duty which devolves upon a Minister of the Gospel, and we therefore hoped that your Lordship, in the exercise of your discretion, would have preferred to the care of this Parish, a person qualified by residence, as much as by clerical abilities, to discharge all the duties of it.

We also humbly conceive, that a mere Curate, uncertain in his stay amongst us, is less likely to trouble himself about our spiritual concerns, than a permanent resident Rector; and we conceive it to be a disadvantage of a serious kind, to have succession of new instructors, from time to time, undertaking the solemn duties of a Pastor, as worldly speculation or interest may lead to new vacancies among the officiating clergymen.

We humbly beg leave to state, that considerable expence has lately been endured, to erect in our parish, a suitable Temple of Prayer, and that we see no reason, after having shewn a sound and honest zeal in behalf of our religion and of the credit and welfare of the Church, why we should be assigned to delegated instruction, while the Dissenters of every sect, and those who profess the Roman Catholic Religion, who are our fellow parishioners, have their spiritual instruction provided for them by resident Pastors of proper gravity, weight, and respectability.

We beg farther to state distinctly, that we make this our humble remonstrance to your Lordship, as Bishop of the Diocese, against the appointment of any Non-Resident Rector, and to assure you, that it is our quiet and calm resolution, never to submit to have our spiritual interests sacrificed to any temporal arrangements, the simple end and purpose of which is to give an individual a considerable income at our expence, without our receiving from him that return in complete spiritual instruction, to which we are indubitably entitled as a right.

We humbly suggest, that there can be no solid objection opposed to the subject of our remonstrance upon the ground of there being no glebe, as glebe ground has long since been appropriated for that purpose, under the impression that your Lordship would have carried into effect the plan long since proposed and much required, namely, that of equalizing the two adjoining parishes, which are both precisely in the same predicament, in not having a Resident Rector, although excellent glebe houses are in both parishes.

Under these reasons, we humbly entreat your Lordship to see us redressed, by appointing to the duties of this parish, a Resident Clergyman, and not compel us to resort to the only remedy, which without tumult or litigation we can adopt, that of abstaining from all attendance at the Parish Church either by ourselves or our families, so long as a Non-Resident Rector continues to be the incumbent of the parish.

Jan. 23, 1818.

Charade.

GIVEN BY A GENTLEMAN TO A LADY, TO WHOM HE WAS GOING TO BE MARRIED.

My first is an insect, vile, loathsome, and mean,
Whose pow'r is confess'd over peasant and Queen.
My second to me is far dearer than you,
Though my vows are unbroken, my faith still is true:
My whole you embrace ev'ry hour of the day,
Though I do not, I cannot, feel jealousy's away,

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

Your first an Asp;—see Egypt's Queen extend
Her quiv'ring limbs, and by its poison end:
Your second Asia;—still more dear to you,
For there the germ of your religion grew:
The whole her person and her mind embrace,
ASPAZIA's knowledge, and her lovely face.

T. B.

Skillful Manœuvres of a British Seaman.

Captain Martin, while commanding the Marlborough Indiaman, was attacked by three French ships of war: one of 70, one of 60, and one of 32 guns; of which last force his own ship was. They had taken a station in India, to intercept all the outward-bound ships that year. The Marlborough's cargo was valued at 200,000*l.* sterling, having 100,000*l.* in foreign specie on board. This, Capt. Martin supposed they knew: as otherwise, he was of opinion they would have sunk him with their lower tier, when two or three times near him. He first saw them on a Thursday morning, and it was Saturday before they were clear of them. His officers and people would persuade him they were English ships, and mentioned their names: the largest they called the BARRINGTON; upon which he hauled up his sails, and was sending his boat to invite the Captain to dinner, and to learn their news, but not being thoroughly satisfied, while viewing them with his glass, he perceived the largest open her lower tier of ports; and asking if the BARRINGTON had two tier of ports, he was informed not; on which, he recalled his boat, and made all the sail he could; which they no sooner observed, but they began to fire upon him, hauling down English and hoisting French colours; continuing a brisk engagement for two or three glasses, before he could get any distance from them; they kept chasing him till the next day, when they were so near, that they could hear what was said on board each other's ships. Perceiving thick weather arising, he formed a scheme which proved of great service to him: he quietly ordered every man to his post, and the sails to be trimmed as sharp as possible: he then told the man at the helm, that when he told him to put the helm hard a-weather, he must put it hard a-lee; and if he made no blunder, he would reward him handsomely; but if he erred, he would shoot him through the head. Then going to the poop, and seeing the French ship so near, he stamped with affected wrath, and asked if he had a mind to be on board him, bid his own steersman put the helm hard a-weather; he put it quite contrary, as ordered, and brought the ship quite round, almost under the Frenchman's bowsprit, which surprised them greatly; they imagining he designed to board them; as soon as they were convinced that was not his design, they began to fire, and put their helm hard a-lee too; but their sails not being prepared, as his were, were all taken aback, which put them into great confusion; and had there been as much wind as he expected, from the appearance of the weather, in all probability they had lost all their masts, which was his aim; but as it was, before they could get in proper condition to follow him, he had got a league a-head. This was reckoned very able seamanship, as well as a serviceable stratagem; being at such a distance when night came on, he easily altered his course without observation. He got close in under land and anchored, to refresh his people and repair his rigging and sails, which were much shattered: he declared he never slept sounder for four or five hours than he did that night, on the open deck, with a log of wood for his pillow. Not being perfectly secure, at dawn of day he ordered some men up to the mast head, to keep a good look-out; where they had not been long, before they cried they espied a Pagoda; but he knowing the coast very well, knew there could be no such thing in sight, and concluded it to be one of the French ships; he immediately cut from his anchor, and made all the sail he could; but before he was well under way, the French 60 gun ship was nearly up with him. Thus he continued all day; at night he once more effectually deceived them. As soon as it was dark, he ordered a light to be placed in the great cabin window, and no other light to appear in the ship; he then ordered a water cask to be sawed in halves, in one of which he fixed a mast exactly the height of the light in the window, to which he affixed a candle and lantern; and putting the light out in the window, he turned the cask adrift. The French soon came up with it, and believing it was his ship, and that he meant to

fight, prepared for action; but before all was arranged, it sunk, and left them in a perplexity how to proceed. Captain Martin continued his course, and in a short time arrived safe in the port he was bound to. Thus, by resolution, manœuvring, and finesse, he saved his ship and valuable freight, for which he was recompensed. This happened in his younger days. He was afterwards one of the Representatives of Colchester in Parliament, a Director of the East India Company, one of the Deputy Lieutenants, and a Justice of the Peace for the County of Essex. He died at Wivenhoe, June 25, 1749, much esteemed for his affability, integrity, and generosity.

British Naby.

The present number of Ships of the British Navy employed in Commission (exclusive of those fitting out to relieve others, and Revenue cruisers), is 123, viz.—12 sail of the line (nine as guard ships), 33 frigates, 53 sloops and brigs, 9 Discovery and Surveying ships, and 17 gun-brigs, schooners, and cutters:—

At Portsmouth:—Queen Charlotte, 108; Albion, 74; Ramillies, 74; Active, 46; Brazen, 28; Hind, 20; Rosario, 10; Camelson, 10; Grecian, 10.

At Plymouth:—Impregnable, 104; Windsor Castle, 74; Spencer, 74; Phaeton, 38; Alban, 14; Helicon, 10; Pigmy, 10; Dwarf, cutter.

At Chatham and Sheerness:—Genoa, 78; Northumberland, 78; Bulwark, 76; Severn, 50; Wye, 26; Brisk, 10; Pioneer, 10; Surly, 8; Swan, 8.

At Cork:—Semiramis, 42; Cyrus, 20; Arab, 18; Gannett, 18; Pandora, 18; Sanpho, 18; Harlequin, 16; Wolf, 16; Pike, 14; Plumper, 12. *At Leith:*—Dover, 28; Nimrod, 18; Martial, 12; Swinger, 12; Cherokee, 10.

In the Mediterranean:—Rochefort, 80; Revolutionaire, 46; Serin-gapatam, 46; Havannah, 38; Larne, 20; Martin, 20; Medina, 20; Dispatch, 18; Racehorse, 18; Rose, 18; Redpole, 10; Chanticleer, 10.

In the East Indies:—Leander, 60; Glasgow, 50; Liverpool, 50; Topaze, 46; Hyperion, 42; Dauntless, 24; Satellite, 18; Sophie, 18; Curlew, 18.

In the West Indies:—Sybille, 44; Pyramus, 42; Tribune, 42; Tamar, 28; Tyne, 26; Esk, 20; Falmouth, 20; Nautilus, 18; Ontario, 18; Parthian, 18; Raleigh, 18; Surinam, 18; Bustard, 10.

At the Brazils:—Superb, 78; Aurora, 46; Doris, 42; Owen Glen-dover, 42; Creole, 42; Blossom, 26; Conway, 26; Beaver, 10; Alacrity, 10; Slaney, 20.

At the Cape:—Vigo, 74; Menai, 26; Heron, 10; Cygnet, 10; Shear-water, 10.

On the Coast of Africa:—Iphigenia, 42; Pheasant, 22; Myrmidon, 20; Morgiana, 18; Thistle, 12; Snapper, 12.

At Halifax:—Newcastle, 60; Forte, 44; Niemen, 28; Athol, 28; Bellette, 20; Cyrene, 20; Dotterel, 18; Jasseur, 18; Argus, 18.

At Newfoundland:—Sir Francis Drake, 34; Valorous, 26; Egeria, 14; Grasshopper, 18; Pelter, 12; Drake, 10; Clinker, 10.

Discovery and Surveying:—Fury, Hecla, Leven, Shamrock, Bathurst, Investigator, Snap, Adventure, Kangaroo.

Officers of the Navy.—A statement of the alterations which have taken place in the Naval Service, between 1st January, 1796, and 1st January, 1821:—

Officers on the List 1st Jan. 1796, including

Royal Marines 44 34
Of whom are dead or left the service 3636
Still in the service 798

—44 34

104 Admirals—of whom are alive 13

466 Post Captains—of whom are alive 137
(who are now Flag Officers.)

242 Commanders—of whom are alive 102
(viz. 16 Flag Officer, 50 Post Capts, 27 Commanders.)

1872 Lieutenants—of whom are still on the list as such 237

494 Masters—of whom are alive 46

486 Surgeons—of whom are alive 78
(8 of whom are Physicians.)

385 Purveyors—of whom are alive 101
ROYAL MARINES.

22 Field-Officers—None alive.

100 Captains—of whom are alive 20
(viz. 1 Lieut.-Gen., 4 Maj.-Gens. 9 Cols. 6 Lt.-Cols.)

21 Captain-Lieutenants—of whom are alive 2
(who are now Lieut.-Colonels.)

221 First-Lieutenants—of whom are alive 42
(viz. 18 Lieut.-Colonels, 28 Majors.)

111 Second-Lieutenants—of whom are alive 20
(viz. 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 19 Majors.)

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—445—

Portuguese Language.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In your JOURNAL of the other day I noticed a Correspondent's wishes that the Sermons at the Catholic Church should be preached in English and Bengally. I am of opinion that should that measure be adopted, and the Priests exert themselves a little, it will be very beneficial to such of the Catholics as are entirely ignorant of the Portuguese Language, or at least of the high idiom that the Priests use in the Pulpit; but I cannot help lamenting that a great number of Portuguese or Asiatic Families neglect cultivating the pure Portuguese and are content with speaking the language of *Ayaks*. It is certainly to be regretted that the Fathers of Families do not see the necessity and propriety of teaching their Daughters Portuguese. I have noticed several young Ladies who devote their time during Worship, to observing the Dandies who usually crowd near the railing of the Catholic Church, instead of attending to the Sermon. And on their being taxed with this, they do not scruple to acknowledge that they do not understand ten words of the Preacher's whole Sermon.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

AN OBSERVER.

Assistants to Judges & Magistrates.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I have lately observed in your JOURNAL a Correspondence regarding the propriety of appointing Assistant Surgeons at Civil Stations, Assistants under the Judges and Magistrates of their respective Zillahs.

My attention was particularly attracted by the novel and illiberal manner in which the subject is discussed, in two letters, under signature of AN OFFICER OF 30 YEARS STANDING. Surely this gallant old son of Mars, has during his time *winked* under the lash of some unfortunate son of Esculapius, or he never would have displayed such violent hostility against the whole fraternity.

I am however inclined to think (*although I may be mistaken*) that my *would-be* gallant friend is something like the "wolf in sheep's clothing," fighting under false colours. The *style and drift* of these letters, impress upon my mind an idea that this gallant old Officer of 30 years standing, is "*bona-fide*" a Mofussil Merchant, or Planter, or any thing you please, in the shape of a country trader, who would have no objection to fill the situation of Joint-Magistrate, and perform the duties of the same, without reward, or emolument, in a perfectly disinterested manner; in short he would feel no reluctance at being "*dressed in a little brief authority*" to enable him to *smooth his rough pursuits*.

Without following my gallant friend through the whole of his letters, I shall compress enough for my purpose in the following propositions, and afterwards reply to them.

1st. He considers the appointment of Assistant Surgeons at Civil Stations as Assistants to Magistrates *objectionable*, because he thinks such appointments would both prevent them from pursuing their professional avocations with advantage to the public, and preclude them from devoting a sufficient time to study and mental improvement.

2dly. He asserts that were it deemed necessary to appoint Assistant Surgeons to the situations in question, they ought to perform the duties appertaining to them, without any further remuneration than the salaries attached to the situation of Assistant Surgeons at Civil Stations. He tells us at the same time, that he considers Mofussil Merchants and Planters more eligible to fill those situations than Assistant Surgeons, and that they would readily perform the duties of them without any remuneration.

3dly. He appears to consider Medical Men generally deficient in education, and therefore not so well calculated to perform the duties of a Magistrate, as Mofussil Merchants, Planters, &c.

In reply to the first of these opinions hazarded by my gallant old friend, I *boldly assert* that an Assistant Surgeon to a Civil Station, totally unconnected with any mercantile pursuits, and who has acquired a competent knowledge of the Native Languages, would, as an Assistant to the Judge and Magistrate, prove of incalculable benefit, not only to the Government, but to the Public at large, both in the Judicial and Magisterial Departments. I am also of opinion that he may perform all his professional duties, devote a sufficient portion of time to mental improvement, and spare four hours per diem for Magisterial and Judicial Business.

The liberal suggestions of my worthy old friend of 30 years standing in the second proposition, I confess staggered me a little on the first perusal. I believe it is an universal maxim that "*a labourer is worthy of his hire*," and I think in all countries men generally expect a "*quid pro quo*." I therefore see no reason for deviating from general principles in the case of Civil Assistant Surgeons under consideration; nor can I divine why this class of individuals should not be remunerated for performing duties unconnected with their professional department, as well as those in any other branch of the service.

Altho' my gallant friend is pleased to say that 3 or 400 rupees per month is an *ampl.* salary for Surgeons at Civil Stations, I must take leave to tell him that an Assistant Surgeon with a Battalion would be *better off* with 200 rupees unless other emoluments are attached to the situation. An Assistant Surgeon with a Battalion has an opportunity of joining his Brother Officers in a Mess, by which means he lives at a comparatively trifling expence, not so with an Assistant Surgeon at a Civil Station. He has not only to incur a heavy expence for House Rent, but is obliged to keep an expensive establishment of Servants, merely to procure the common necessities of life, nor can he live half so well on 300 rupees per month as his brother with the Army might do for 150 rupees. My gallant friend expects an Assistant Surgeon to devote the whole of his time not occupied in his professional avocations, to reading and study. I should therefore be glad to be informed from what source he is to derive the necessary funds to enable him to purchase books scientific instruments, &c. unless he can increase his income by performing additional duties.

If this Officer has really been 30 years in the Army, he is of course competent to hold any of the high Staff situations attached to that department, for instance, the situation of Adjutant General or Military Secretary. I therefore take leave to ask this gallant, this liberal minded gentleman, if he were appointed to either of the aforesaid situations, whether he should not expect to receive the salary attached to the appointment, in addition to his regimental allowances? I hardly think he will tell me that he possesses a sufficient degree of disinterested zeal to induce him to perform the duties of so arduous a situation, and feel perfectly satisfied with his regimental pay, and emoluments alone. This is placing my gallant friend pretty nearly on a par with a Civil Assistant Surgeon appointed to perform duties not immediately connected with his professional situation.

The third proposition requires very little to be said in reply, for I believe no man who has an extensive acquaintance with the members of the Civil, Military, and Medical branches of service will contradict me, when I assert that the latter department is not surpassed by either of the preceding, in general knowledge, and scientific, and literary attainments.

I am acquainted with some Mofussil Merchants and Planters, who are both men of education and highly accomplished; such men are however particularly scarce in Bengal; nine out of ten of the Indigo Planters in Bengal are Europeans of the lower order, consisting principally of Carpenters, Coopers, Boatwains' Mates, Ship Stewards, and Quarter Masters of Indiamen, who formerly ran from the Company's Ships, together with a prodigious number of Frenchmen of the lowest class, who were captured during the late war in different privateers, and permitted by Government to reside in the interior and engage in Indigo concerns. These are the respectable individuals my gallant old friend of 30 years standing would make Magistrates of! These are the accomplished gentlemen he thinks proper to put in competition with the members of the Medical branch of the service!!

The last paragraph of this worthy Officer's second letter is both *uncalled for*, and *illogical*, and might with equal propriety be retorted upon himself, for I have no doubt but there are as many half-pay Officers, as Assistant Surgeons at home distressed for want of employment, and many of them of 30 years standing, who have endured more hardship, and seen more service than my gallant friend, but who would nevertheless be delighted at being permitted to perform all the duties of my gallant friend's situation for half the salary, and emoluments of an Officer of 30 years standing. These observations however are altogether foreign to the object which both PHILOPATRIS and M. D. appear to have had in view: they simply wish to improve the situation of Civil Assistant Surgeons, and at the same time benefit the Government and the community at large, by bringing the talents of this useful branch of the service into more extensive action.

The bias of the mind generally inclines towards self-interest. We not frequently perceive when men of the soundest principles, and best regulated minds, have to give an opinion upon a subject in which they are either directly or indirectly interested, that their decision (although every credit is due to them for having acted from conscientious motives) is more favorable to themselves, than as *uninterested* observers think it ought to be. Thus it is that self-interest warps our reasoning faculties, particularly when the means of gratifying our wishes are at our own command. I am therefore of opinion, that the most injurious consequences would result from placing Magisterial powers in the hands of a *Mofussil Commercial Man*, however high he may rank for honorable dealings and integrity, and I also conceive the same objections to be equally applicable to Commercial Residents and Salt Agents, in the Company's Service.

The duties of Judge, Magistrate, and Collector, were formerly concentrated in the same person. The Government however, many years ago, saw the ill effects arising from such a combination, and deemed it necessary to place the duties of Collector in the hands of a second person, thereby rendering the Judicial and Revenue Departments a *check* upon each other.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE, & A FRIEND TO

Equity Hall, May 24, 1822.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Statistics of Europe.

—"If a better system's thine,
Impart it freely, or make use of mine."

Sir, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Should you deem the accompanying Statistical View of the Kingdoms and States of Europe worthy of a page in your Journal, I shall feel obliged by its insertion.

Far removed from the Circulating Libraries of the gay Capital, with few Books of my own on the subject, and those not later than 1810, I have had to contend with disadvantages which I trust will be duly considered when the imperfections of the present Sketch meet the eye of a discerning Public; I am in fact indebted to the Papers of the day, and chiefly to your JOURNAL, for all my latest information.

Allow me to remark that a Table upon the plan now offered compiled from the newest publications, showing the present resources of each Nation, with the extent to which they might be increased in the event of a war, not only in Europe but in Asia, Africa, and America, would highly gratify many of your readers in the Interior circumstanced as myself with regard to Books. My object, I confess, is rather to gain than to impart knowledge. On so important and patriotic a science, volumes, I am aware, have been written; but few will dispute the utility of a *mutuum in parvo* view of it. I hope therefore some of your Correspondents, many of whom I doubt not are fully qualified, will not hesitate to assist the humble lucubrations of

Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Interior of India,
May 1, 1822.

NOR SIR JOHN SINCLAIR,
NOR ONE OF THE 200.

Notes.

NOTES TO THE TABLE IN THE OPPOSITE PAGE.

(*) "The Population returns of other Countries generally exhibit a larger number of Females than Males;—in England, however, if the Males employed in the Army and Navy be included, the sexes are very nearly equal in number." Vide ASIATIC RESEARCHES, No. 12, p. 449.

(b) The smaller Vessels and the intermediate Ships between Frigates and those of the Line are not here given, as these two descriptions are sufficient to show the comparative strength of the Nations; and to include all would be too much for this small Table.

(c) Formerly 600 }
(d) Formerly 210,000 } One third of the Country (Finland),
(e) Formerly 3,000,000 } having been made over to Russia, by the
(f) Formerly 50,000 } Peace of Paris and Congress of Vienna.
(g) Formerly 1,500,000 }

(b) Formerly 1,200,000 } Having received Finland from Sweden, being about 70,000 square miles more, by the Peace of Paris.

(f) Including Poland. Vide CALCUTTA JOURNAL, May 30, 1821, of this it appears 38 millions are Russians. Vide CALCUTTA JOURNAL, March 13, 1822.

(j) Vide CALCUTTA JOURNAL, June 16, 1820.

(k) Vide CALCUTTA JOURNAL, May 30, 1821.

(l) Including Turkey in Asia.

(m) As the Revenue of Turkey in Asia is included in that of Turkey in Europe, the average proportion is therefore divided between the two Countries, the former consisting of 10,000,000, and the latter of 8,000,000, making a total of 18,000,000 of inhabitants.

(n) Formerly 760 }
(o) Formerly 184,000 } Having received from Italy by the Peace of Paris, the Provinces of Milan, Mantua, Mirandola, Venice, Istria and Dalmatia, consisting of about 17,330 square Miles.

(p) This calculation supposes it to be the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

(q) This calculation supposes it to be the size of Great Britain.

(r) This is the calculation in the *Etat Militaire*, a Calendar revised for the 8th year of the Republic, and does not include any foreign Auxiliary Troops.

(s) Vide CALCUTTA JOURNAL, December 14, 1822.

(t) Formerly 670 }
(u) Formerly 97,672 } Of these 24,598 square miles and
(v) Formerly 15,000,000 } 2,663,494 of the Population have been transferred by the Peace of Paris to Foreign Powers.

(w) Vide CALCUTTA JOURNAL, June 12, 1820.

(x) Vide DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT, 1821.

From the opposite Table, it appears, that among European Nations England stands unrivalled for its Navy and Revenue; Russia for its Army, and the Netherlands for their Population in a given extent.

Although Tables of the other 2 Quarters of the Globe are not before us, it may not be irrelevant to remark, that great as the Russian Army is, it is scarcely more than half the number of the Chinese, which is said to consist of 1,000,000. Foot and 80,000 Horse.

The Netherlands for their size are the most populous states in the world, China next, as its Inhabitants are computed at 256 per square mile; it is also, in point of Revenue, next to Britain, being £50,000,000 per annum. Vide Pinkerton, volume 2d, page 113, Quarto Edition, Published in 1807. England, however, exceeds all Countries in the world for its Navy and Revenue.

† By the word "unknown," wherever it occurs, is meant unknown to the Compiler, who is anxious that some of your Correspondents should furnish information on those heads, as well as correct any errors which may be found in the Table.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,.....	Sicca Rupees 203	8	a	206	4	per 100
Doublons,.....	31	0	a	31	8	each
Joes, or Pexas,.....	17	8	a	17	12	each
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	4	a	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors,.....	8	4	a	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....	191	4	a	191	3	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....	2	6½	a	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,.....	10	0	a	10	8	
Bank of England Notes,.....	9	8	a	10	9	

Saturday, June 1, 1822.

—447—

A STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE KINGDOMS AND STATES OF EUROPE, SHOWING THEIR EXTENT OF COUNTRY, POPULATION, FORCE, AND REVENUE.

COUNTRIES.	Length in Miles.	Breadth in Miles.	Square Miles.	POPULATION.			ARMY AND NAVY.				SHIPS OF THE NAVY. ^(c)				REVENUE.					
				Male and Female.	Number to the Square Mile.	In what year computed.	ARMY.		NAVY.	Total Number of Men in the Army and Navy.	Time of calculation when at its greatest Strength during the late War, or any particular year.	Proportion of the Men bearing Arms, in defence of their Country, supporting the Male and Female Population on equal. ^(e)		Ships of the Line.	Frigates.	Time of computation when at its greatest Strength during the late War, or any particular year.	ANNUAL.	General average or proportion Paid by each Person to Government.	Time of calculation, when greatest during the late War, or any particular year.	
							Regulars, Militia, Fencibles, &c. and Irregulars.	Volunteers.				Seamen and Mariners not including those employed in Merchant Ships.	Peace of Paris.							War	Peace of Paris.	War	Or number in every 100.
Denmark,	300	100	10256	1081680	105	1810.	40000	....	16000	56000	War	1 in 9	11	33	unknown	War.	1310000	1	4	War.
Norway,	1100	150	112000	700000	6	1810.	30000	....	14000	44000	War	1 in 7	14	none	none	....	200000	8	8	War.
Sweden,	1000	200	140000	2000000	14	Peace of Paris.	33334	....	unknown	unknown	Peace of Paris.	....	....	15	unknown	War.	1000000	10	10	Peace of Paris.
King of Sweden's Dominions.	2100	200	252000	2700000	10	Peace of Paris.	63334	....	....	....	Peace of Paris.	....	....	....	....	....	1200000	9	9	Peace of Paris.
Russia,	1600	1100	1274000	52000000	40	1820.	1035000	....	20000	1035000	1819	1 in 24	4	67	47	1792	1453333	5	5	1820.
Turkey,	870	680	182560	8000000	43	1810.	288400	....	unknown	unknown	War	....	....	30	unknown	War.	7000000	7	7	War.
Germany or German States, ..	400	250	unknown	25000000	unkn.	1806.	400000	....	none	....	War	1 in 31	3	none	none	....	unknown	....	....	....
Austria,	850	520	201330	28000000	139	1820.	555455	....	unknown	unknown	1810	....	....	none	unknown	....	12500000	8	8	1820.
Prussia,	600	300	116123 ^(b) or 827539	11000000	93 } 120.	1820.	237089	....	none	....	War	1 in 23	4	none	none	....	708333	12	12	1820.
King of Netherlands' Dominions.	270	130	10000	2758632	275 } 1810.	1810.	unknown	....	unknown	unknown	....	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	....	631666	1	9	1820.
Holland,	170	130	7320	1900000	252 } 1810.	1810.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
France,	600	600	160374	29000000	180	1820.	413728	....	unknown	unknown	....	unknown	unknown	....	....	....	3608333	1	4	1820.
Spain,	600	600	150763	17000000	112	1820.	unknown	....	unknown	unknown	....	unknown	unknown	....	....	....	606666	7	7	1820.
Portugal,	360	120	27280	2000000	73	1810.	43000	....	unknown	unknown	1806	unknown	unknown	....	....	....	3500000	1	15	1810.
Switzerland,	220	130	14900	2000000	130	1806.	20000	....	none	....	1806	1 in 60	2	none	none	....	1000000	10	10	1806.
Italy or Italian States,	550	100	73074	1236506	153	1816.	unknown	....	unknown	unknown	....	unknown	unknown	....	....	....	unknown	....	....	....
British Empire { England,	380	300	57660	10150615	173 } 1811.	1811.	302642	100000	120000	522642	War	1 in 16	6	262	260	War.	53000000	3	2	1820.
Scotland,	200	160	27793	2000000	71	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ireland,	285	160	30370	4843385	159	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	865	300	116123	17000000	146	1820.														

A Query.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Some of the Members of the Roman Catholic Church of Calcutta, having of late selected the Choir for the performance of their devotions, contrary to the custom long established and observed, I am solicitous to know whether they do so under any permission granted to them for the purpose by the proper Authorities; and whether, in the event of this being the case, the indulgence in question is of that nature, that all may participate, if they choose.

This Query originates in my having been refused admission to the Choir, on a late occasion, and as it may attract the attention of some one better acquainted with Vestry Matters than I am, I am not without hopes of seeing it answered.

ONE OF THE MANY.

Solution.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I beg to send a Solution to the Enigma of your Correspondent DIAM DLO NA, which appeared in your Journal of to-day, and hope it will please him, as it appears my former solution of the Enigma on the word *Hookah* did. His solution to one of my Enigmas is, I am sorry to add, incorrect, as will appear by the following line.

"My first in lonely vales is found,"

Calcutta, May 28, 1822.

VORTEX.

With News we're amused,—it enlivens the mind
And interest excites,—among all ranks we find;
The Paper is white, like the cliffs near to Dover,
Of your pages Sixteen, por'd day by day over,
Blest Printing commenced in Elizabeth's reign,
And long may the Press its proud freedom maintain;
That Truth e'en to Kings on their Throne may be told
And you, Mr. Editor, live to grow old.

Interest.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

There is a friend of mine who borrowed Fifty Rupees in the year 1818, and had occasion to borrow again from the same person Fifty Rupees more in the year 1820, which makes the whole of his Debt amount to the sum of Sicca Rupees 100. My Friend was compelled, by his Creditor, to pay him Interest at the rate of 48 per cent. per annum, (or 4 Rupees on 100 per month); and from the year 1818 up to the present year he has paid him interest amounting to the sum of 121 Rupees. Not having, however, the means of paying this exorbitant Interest any longer, the Creditor has threatened him that he would lodge a complaint against him at the Court of Requests, for the recovery of the principal (100 Rs.) My friend holds the Receipts for the Interest at the rate above specified; and I should like to know, whether this exorbitant interest charged by the Creditor is allowed by the Court; and what satisfaction would my friend get, if his Creditor should really lodge a complaint against him with the Commissioners.*—Your's obediently,

May 27, 1822.

A DEBTOR'S FRIEND.

*In strict justice, a Lender is entitled to the full amount of Principal and Interest, if the latter were 100 instead of 48 per cent. provided the contract between himself and the Borrower was a voluntary one. The Usury Laws in England admit only a claim of 5 per cent. per annum as legal interest; but as interest is merely a profit on capital it would be just as reasonable to limit a Merchant to 5 per cent. profit on all his merchandize. Each ought to be at liberty to gain the highest possible rate. As the Question here put, however, relates to the power of the Court of Requests, we should like to see it answered by some of our well informed Correspondents, who have the power to speak with certainty on the subject.—Ed.

Native Papers.

Contents of the *Sungbad Cowmoody*, No. XXVI.—1—2—3—Advertisements.—4 Civil Appointment.—5—The King of Oudh's issuing an edict respecting the wearing of arms and a new coinage.—6—A robbery in Ajimabadd.—7—Another in Khospoor.—8—An infant killed by a jackal owing to the negligence of its parents.—9—A violent storm of wind, rain, and thunder on the 15th of May.—10—A goldsmith bit by a shark at the Kooly Bazar Ghaut.—11—A Sepoy in Khidderpoor, devoured by an Alligator.—12—A shark caught in a net at the Custom-House Ghaut.—13—Account of a Rape.—14—A boat lost near Risera, on board of which were four Europeans, two Bearers and the boatmen.—15—Some humorous observations.—16—Story of a malicious person, and another pious man, together with the moral deduced from it.—17—A fire at Ichapoor with the loss of a great many souls.—18—Loss of eighteen boats with sixty-four men on board, near Moongare, on the 19th of May.—19—A farmer plundered of 5 hundred rupees, and beat a'most to death in his way from Bonhooguley to Hatkhola to pay Pron Krishno Bisowas, the rent of his land.—20—A smart answer made by a thief on being caught in the very act of stealing coconuts, in Baasbarya.—21 The Editor of the *SUNGHAD COWMOODY* bantering the Editor of the *SUMMOCHAR CHUNDRIKA*, for his having ceased to write against him.

Contents of the *Summochar Chundrika*, No. XIII.—1—2—3—4—Advertisements.—5—Current Value of Government Securities.—6—Civil Appointment.—7—Of the Agricultural Society.—8—Of the Salt sold by the Hon-orable Company on the 3d and 4th of May 1822.—9—Current price of Indigo.—10—A Letter from Delhi stating the incorrectness of the report about the Russian War, and mentioning that two Frenchmen have offered to enter the service of Runjit Sing upon an allowance of one gold mohur a day.—11—A tumult raised by a Zemindar of Ojoodhyo.—12—Kin: of Oudh's issuing an edict respecting the wearing of arms and a new coinage.—13—A robbery at the Treasury of Mhow.—14—Another at Teoori to the east of Calcutta.—15—A third at a place near Barrackpoor.—16—Another in Medonmollo Pergunnah.—17—A great fire at Pultah caused by seventy or eighty mounds of gunpowder.—18—Address to Correspondents.—19—Letter from a Correspondent stating the reasons why the most of the Native doctors are held in so much contempt, and why the European physicians are so highly respected.

Sacrilege.—A thief having on Wednesday the 2d of Joystho, about midnight, got into a temple belonging to Rammohun Dey, near Sortyr Bagan in Calcutta, and cut an opening into the apartment wherein were the images of the God and Goddess, took them away with all their jewels and brass, and pewter utensils, and, almost every thing that was in the room. The thief, however, left the two images, and two or three basons, near the house, but not one of the gold necklaces, garlands of pearls, and other ornaments, which were on the body of these two images.

Cause of Earth-quakes.—Having seen the letter of a Correspondent and understood its meaning, though my abilities are too small to make an answer, and though none can remove the doubts in the Shastrus, yet I would beg leave to write down a few lines. It has been said, that if it be allowed that an Earthquake is caused by the shaki g of one of the thousand heads of Omuto, upon which (according to the Poorans) the whole world rests, why do not all the parts of the earth then quake when one of the heads is shaken? In replying to this, I should say something of the Shastrus.

From the sky proceeds air, and air is the cause of heat; heat that of water, and from water is produced the whole world. The universe is composed of fourteen worlds, seven above and seven below. Within the boundless sky which is the source of every thing, is the atmosphere, that raises vapours from the three other elements. When these vapours are congealed by great cold, and do not find any vent whereby to issue from the ground, they begin a waving motion within, and cause that place to quake, and at last bursting out create a noise. All this agrees with the *Jobans** only with this difference that they ascribe the greatest influence to the vapours, and do not reckon on sky as one of the elements.—*Summochar Chundrika*.

* *Joban* is a word applied to Europeans and other Foreigners who do not conform in their mode of living with the customs of the Hindoos, and the precepts of their Shastrus.—TRANSLATOR.

Deaths.

On the 27th instant, Mr. JOHN JACOB BLOEMINK, aged 34 years, leaving a Widow and 4 children, to lament his untimely loss.

At Colombo, on the 23d ultimo, Mr. W. BLACKER, leaving a Wife and 8 Children to lament his loss.

At Colombo, on the 16th ultimo, Mr. LAMBERTUS VANDER LINDE, aged 59 years.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—449—

Education of the Natives.

THE EDUCATION OF THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS IN INDIA.

"It is the duty of this Country to promote the Interest and Happiness of the Native Inhabitants of the British Dominions in India: and such measures ought to be adopted as may tend to the introduction among them of useful knowledge, and religious and moral improvement."—53d. Geo. III. c. 155.

SIR, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

You will oblige me by giving a place in your JOURNAL (the most useful and popular Paper which we have under one of the most wonderful and extensive Governments in the world, and under one of the most magnanimous and beloved Rulers which India has ever been blessed with) to the following passages taken from authors of celebrity, relative to *matte s connected with the duty of Governments to their Subjects.*

Every man ought to promote the interest of others.

It is but a poor thing not to have hurt another, or not to have robbed him of his just esteem. This negative kindness to a man will barely hinder him from having any fair reason to hate, but can give him little encouragement to love us. To knit men's minds more strongly together, it is necessary to add to this forbearance of mutual evil, the real practice of mutual good. The debt which I owe upon account of my being a sociable creature I have not yet discharged, whilst I have not estranged a man's affection from me by any mischievous or distasteful deed; but I ought farther to promote his actual profit and benefit, that I may shew it is a pleasure to me to see others partners of my nature, and sharers with me in the goods which I possess. The near relation which men naturally bear to one another, is lost, unless it be cherished and kept up by a constant commerce of kind offices betwixt them.

Tully has borrowed and enlarged in his offices upon a noble saying of Plato. Non nobis solum nati sumus, &c. We are not born for ourselves alone; our country, our parents, and our Friends have all a share and an interest in our being. It is a maxim with the Stoics, that as the earth and all the productions of it were created for the use of men, so men themselves were, for the sake of men, brought into the world, that they might assist and benefit each other. In this we ought to follow the guidance of nature, to bring common goods together, and freely lay them in common, and by an intercourse of giving and receiving kind offices, by art, industry, and by all our faculties, to cement the society of mankind.

Those wretches are worthy of the utmost detestation, who regard only their private interest, and neglect the common good of mankind; as if they were born for themselves alone, and not for an innumerable society.

Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto.

I am a man, and I esteem nothing a stranger to me, which is of kin to humanity. Let us lay our natural powers in common; human society is built like an arch of stones, which is by this means only supported and upheld from ruin, that each part hinders the fall of the other.

Cicero says, *Impellimur autem natura, &c.* we are vehemently inclined by nature to endeavour the profit of many chiefly by teaching them. Nature herself stirs us up to do all the service to mankind which we are able: and above all, to teach men some new thing, and instruct them in the manner how they ought to govern themselves.

Seneca adds, The most curious and profitable knowledge would be no pleasure to me, if I should keep it to myself. If any one would communicate to me any thing, be it wisdom itself, upon condition that I must keep it secret and impart it to no man, I would refuse it without farther thought. The possession of nothing is pleasing which we most enjoy alone.

On the other side, when any one labours to make himself a general benefactor to mankind, others ought, as much as in them lies, to encourage such a noble attempt, or at least not hinder his success by putting a bar in his way through envy.

The general rule which Sovereigns are to proceed by, is, *salus populi suprema lex esto*; let the safety of the people be the supreme Law. It is Plato's description of a Prince, that he neither thinks, nor commands, what may advance his own private interest, but what may promote the benefit of his subjects; and whatever he says or does, is said or done for their advantage, and for their ornament and grace. For the authority which Governors bear was first conferred on them with this intention, that it might prove a means of procuring that end for which Civil Societies were established. And therefore they ought to esteem nothing as contributing to their own private or personal good, which is not at the same time profitable to the common-wealth. Would it not seem a wonder to you (says *Socrates to Xenophon*), if he should be owned for a good herdsman, who lessens the number, or multiplies the ill qualities of his drove? It is a much greater wonder, if he who hath the command of a state, and both wastes the strength, and corrupts the manners of his subjects, doth not blush at his mismanagement, and confess himself an ill Governor.

In order to the internal tranquillity of states, it is necessary that the wills and inclinations of the members be so moderated and directed, as shall appear conducive to the safety of the whole body. Hence it is the duty of Supreme Rulers, not only to prescribe laws fit for the obtaining of this end, but likewise so to keep up the strictness of public discipline, especially as to what relates to the education of children, as that the subjects may conform to the laws, not so much out of fear of punishment, as out of habit and custom: In as much as bare penalties are not so apt to produce a care of doing well (this being the proper effect of reason and institution) as a solicitude to avoid discovery in doing ill.

The best and most useful laws, and which are approved of by all such as are subject to them, are of no use, unless subjects be trained up and educated in a manner of living conformable to Government, *Aristot. Polit. v. cap. ix.* Plato says, that to lay the foundation of a good Government, we must first begin by the education of children, and must make them as virtuous as possible, as an experienced gardener employs his care about the young and tender plants, and then goes on to others.

Children belong less to their parents than to the publick, says *Mentor*; they are the children of the people, they are the hope and strength of the state: It is too late to mend them, when they are spoiled; it signifies nothing to debar them from employments, when they have rendered themselves unworthy of them, it is much better to prevent the evil, than to be obliged to punish it. A King who is the father of all his people, is still more particularly the father of all the youth, who are the flower of the whole nation; and it is in the flower that fruits are prepared. Let not the King then disdain to watch over them, and make others do the same also, in their education.

The method of the ancient Athenians was to censure those as guilty of extreme ignorance who imagined, that where there were the most accurate laws, there must be the most excellent men; when it is evidently so very easy a matter to borrow and transcribe the good regulations of other states. Therefore they did not believe, that virtue derived so much advantage and assistance in its growth from good statutes, as from custom and practice; that the greatest part of men must, of necessity, form their minds according to those patterns by which they were first taught and instructed; but that a numerous and accurate establishment of laws was really a sign of the ill condition of the commonwealth. Edicts and ordinances being then heaped upon one another, when Governments find themselves obliged to endeavour the restraining of vice, as it were by banks and mounds; that it became wise magistrates, not to fill the public places with proclamations and decrees, but to take care that the subjects should have the love of justice and honesty firmly rooted in their minds; that not the order of the senate or people, but good and generous education, was the thing which made the Government happy, in as much as men would venture to break

through the nicest exactness of political constitutions, if they had not been bred up under a strict obedience to them: whereas those who had been formed to virtue, by a regular and constant discipline, were the only persons, who, by their just conformity, could make good laws obtain a good effect. The principal design of the Athenians, when they made these reflections, was not how they might punish disorders, but how they might find a way of making the people willing not to do any thing that might deserve punishment. This last view seemed to them worthy of themselves and their employment. But as for the other, or an exact application to punish people, they thought it a business proper only for an enemy; and therefore they took care of all the subjects in general, but particularly of the youth.

It is from the ignorance, wretchedness, or corrupted manners of a people that crimes proceed.

The celebrated *Beccaria* is of opinion, that no Government has a right to punish its subjects unless it has previously taken care to instruct them in the knowledge of the laws and the duties of public and private life. The strong mind of *William Penn* grasped at both these objects, and provisions to secure them were interwoven with his system of punishments. The laws enjoined all parents and guardians to instruct the children under their care, so as to enable them to write and read the scriptures, by the time they attained to twelve years of age; and directed, that a copy of the laws (at that time few, simple and concise,) should be used as a school book. Similar provisions were introduced into the laws of *Connecticut*, and the select men are directed to see that "none suffer so much barbarism in their families as to want such learning and instruction." The children were to be taught the laws against capital offences, "as those at *Rome* were accustomed to commit the twelve tables to memory." These were regulations in the pure spirit of a republic, which considering the youth as the property of the state, does not permit a parent to bring up his children in ignorance and vice.

The policy of the *Eastern States*, in the establishment of public schools, aided by the convenient size and incorporation of their townships, deserves attention and imitation. It is, doubtless, in a great measure owing to the diffusion of knowledge which these produce, that executions have been so rare in *New England*; and, for the same reason, they are comparatively few in *Scotland*; early education prevents more crimes than the severity of the criminal code.

The constitution of *Pennsylvania* contemplates this great object and directs, that "schools shall be established, by law throughout the state." Although there are real difficulties which oppose themselves to the perfect execution of the plan, yet the advantages of it are so manifest that an enlightened Legislator will, no doubt, cheerfully encounter, and, in the end, be able to surmount them.

Experience shews that a people may be unhappy in the midst of all earthly enjoyments, and in the possession of the greatest riches. Whatever may enable mankind to enjoy a true and solid felicity, is an object that deserves the most serious attention of the Government. Happiness is the point where all those duties centre, which individuals and nations owe to themselves; and this is the great end of the law of nature. The desire of happiness is the powerful spring that puts man in motion; felicity is the end they all have in view, and it ought to be the grand object of the public will. It is then the duty of those who form this public will, or of those who represent it, the Rulers of the nation, to labour for the happiness of the people, to watch continually over it, and to promote it to the utmost of their power.

To succeed in this, it is necessary to instruct the people to seek felicity where it is to be found, and to teach them the means of obtaining it. The Sovereign cannot then, take too much pains in instructing and enlightening his people, and informing them to useful knowledge and wise discipline. Let us leave a hatred of the sciences to the despotic tyrants of the East; they are afraid of having their people instructed, because they chuse to rule over slaves. But though they are obeyed with the most

abject submission they frequently experience the effects of disobedience and revolt. A just and wise Prince feels no apprehensions from the light of knowledge: he knows that it is ever advantageous to a good Government. If men of learning know that liberty is the natural inheritance of mankind, on the other hand they are more fully sensible than their neighbours, how necessary it is for their own advantage that this liberty should be subject to a lawful authority; incapable of being slaves, they are faithful subjects.

The first impressions made on the mind are of the utmost importance for the remainder of life. In the tender years of infancy and youth, the human mind and heart easily receive the seeds of good or evil. Hence the education of youth is one of the most important affairs that deserves the attention of the Government. It ought not to be entirely left to fathers. The most certain way of forming good citizens is to found good establishments for public education, to provide them with able masters, direct them with prudence, and pursue such mild and suitable measures, that the citizens will not neglect to take advantage of them.

I am, Sir, Your's,

Southern India.

REMEMBRANCER,

Vindex.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

Sir,

Nothing can exceed the tone of confidence with which VINDEX talks of the "falsehood and ignorance" of Mr. Wakefield, and yet he has not convicted Mr. Wakefield of one single instance of falsehood or ignorance, but on the contrary has exhibited several tokens of these qualities in himself. The right by which a Bishop holds his see and its revenues is quite of a different nature from that by which the proprietor of an entailed estate enjoys his estate. The Bishop is appointed by favour; the Proprietor has an indefeasible right to succeed on the death of his ancestor. The tenure of the Bishop depends on the value which the public opinion attaches to the duties performed by him. From the Proprietor of an entailed estate no duties are required; he may use or abuse his estate as he pleases, and no change in national opinion can endanger his security; whereas, if the nation were suddenly to become Presbyterian, the Bishop would voluntarily vacate their sees.

VINDEX says, "The proposition made by Mr. Wakefield &c. is neither more nor less than to propose that the gentry of England and Ireland be robbed of their estates, as if they were to be punished for holding property which pays its contingent to the Church." This is a gross and palpable misrepresentation. Mr. Wakefield shows that by the mode of letting Church property the real rent paid by the gentry of England and Ireland is much greater than the apparent rent. Whether, or in what degree, he exaggerates the difference, is a matter not now in question, and on which VINDEX and myself are equally ignorant. But that Mr. Wakefield's proposition (supposing with respect to the endowment of the Church ever so unreasonable) implies any robbery of the lay lease-holders, is an assertion which shows that VINDEX is well deserving of most of those epithets which he lavishes on Mr. Wakefield, &c.

"Supposing it to be true, therefore," says VINDEX, "that lease-hold property under the Church of Armagh be really worth £140,000, the Primate receives only the value of his renewals, and the several proprietors retain the value of their leases so renewed." Now if VINDEX supposes that, granting the rent to be really £140,000, the Primate would receive, communibus annis, less than £140,000, in what is he better than "an ignorant and malignant scribbler?"

VINDEX does not favour us with his opinion on the disproportion between the Episcopal Establishment of England and Ireland; there being in the former country 26 Archbishops and Bishops for 8 millions of members of the Established Church and in the latter 22 for $\frac{1}{2}$ a million.

May 31.

AN EPISCOPALIAN,

India Gazette.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Your Correspondent SUUM CRUQUE has followed the INDIA GAZETTE in attributing to the Romans a practice, the merit or demerit of which belongs to the Spartans; for Goldsmith says, speaking of the Helots or Spartan Slaves, "Nor were they only thus wantonly put to death; they were made a mockery of while living. They were frequently intoxicated on purpose, and in that condition exposed before the children in order to deter them from this kind of debauchery." (ABR. HIS. OF GREECE, CHAP. II.) Lempriere, under the word "HELOS," says, "They (the Helotæ) were never instructed in the liberal arts, and their cruel masters often obliged them to drink to excess to show the free-born citizens of Sparta the beastliness and disgrace of intoxication." I cannot find the subject mentioned in Potter, but the above authorities are quite sufficient to establish the fact: and having no book of Antiquities beside me that speaks of such a practice among the Romans, I must hold that none such did exist, until the contrary be proved by the learned Editor of the INDIA GAZETTE.

The above, however, is a point of little importance to the question at issue, unless in so far as it negatives the learned Editor's position that "the Romans (or other Ancients) in this manner inspired their sons with contempt for their slaves;" since however reprehensible the practice, it was adopted for a quite different, and at the same time a laudable purpose; that of showing their children, or the free citizens, the disgrace and beastliness of intoxication. Now I hope to show the learned Editor that in reasoning on this subject his ideas have been turned altogether topsy turvy, as if he had been infected with the very error he reprehends. Every thing is quite the reverse of what he supposes; and it is the Natives who have the chief reason to complain of these beastly exhibitions of drunkenness, on which he founds a ground of complaint against them.

In the case of the Ancients, it was the *servient* race who were intoxicated; here it is the *dominant* people: The Helots were obliged to drink to excess, by their masters; the English Sailors do so (I believe!) of their own accord: The vices of inferiors are regarded as vulgar, low, and despicable, and therefore shunned; but those of superiors are looked upon as fashionable, and spirited, and therefore become the objects of imitation. In the same manner, then, as the vices of the degraded Helots served as beacons to the Spartans, and tended to elevate their moral character, the vices of the English or other Europeans, considering the imposing attitude they enjoy in this country, must have an equal tendency to corrupt the manners of the Natives, who are made to look up to us as objects of imitation. Therefore, by such means, their character of being "the soberest people on earth" is much more in danger of being destroyed than our Empire of Opinion.

Let us beware then of our own conduct, and take heed of the behaviour of the lower orders of our countrymen; for we stand as upon a pinnacle, where the shadow of our virtues and vices extend far around. Providence has enabled us to exert a powerful influence over a great portion of our fellow creatures, whose moral character will in future be deeply impressed with the vices and virtues, now sown among them by us, to bring forth fruit a hundred fold, and be handed down from generation to generation. If the elder Natives, as this writer supposes, do point out our vices and follies to their children to warn them against them, they act wisely; for it is but too probable that their tender minds, dazzled with our superiority and power, may be seduced by our pernicious example from the paths of virtue, and learn in an evil hour to despise the temperate habits of their humble forefathers. I feel indignant when I see an European converting this their misfortune into a crime, and turning round to his countrymen as it were to solicit them to punish it, by hinting that "The day may come, when we may find that indulgence to the Natives ought to have its limits!"

I am, Sir,

SCIOLUS.

Letter of Vindex.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

I am somewhat surprised that in your observations on the Letter of VINDEX published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of yesterday, you omitted to notice the flagrant inconsistency of this zealous Apostle, who steps in to vindicate the Church, and stem the torrent of religious controversy and "unchristian virulence." He sets out with noticing the complete toleration of all religions that prevails in Calcutta. "There is hardly a place (says he) to be found, perhaps, in which so much cordial kindness among persons differing in their religious persuasions has hitherto existed as in this Metropolis. Why then has the Church been thus dragged forward as an object of opprobrium? Has it thrown down the gauntlet to any single denomination of Christians here?" If his object were to get an answer to this question, I would tell him that the English Church in Calcutta has not been dragged forward at all; for nobody has thought it worth while to mention it; and the animadversions that have appeared in the Newspapers on the English Church as a Religious Institution generally, have been occasioned either by the flagitious conduct of Blacow one of its members, the Persecution of Waller, or by the abuses of the Establishment in Ireland and the unhappy situation of that country. Are not these sufficient reasons for speaking?

But a little farther on he says, "The Church of Rome in her exorbitant usurpations had engrafted on decent and spiritual forms of worship a mass of absurdities and corruptions!" and again "The great and pious men who reformed the Church of England were content to strip it of the abuses with which the arrogant pretensions and crafty policy of the Papal power had invested it." Now let me ask Mr. VINDEX one question, in which I will study to preserve his own words: "While so much cordial harmony happily prevails in this great Metropolis between Catholics and Protestants—why has the Church of Rome been thus dragged forward as an object of opprobrium? Has it thrown down the gauntlet to any single denomination of Christians here?" Tell me, VINDEX, can you answer this question? or are you a wolf in sheep's clothing? a whitened sepulchre, pretending to religious toleration and forbearance, while the fierce spirit of intolerance rankles at your heart? Are you so ignorant as not to know that, in thus reviling the Roman Catholic Religion, you are insulting the faith of a great proportion of the Christian Population of India?

Lest VINDEX should not perceive wherein his inconsistency lies, I shall suppose his opprobrious abuse of the Catholic Church put into the mouth of a Presbyterian speaking of the Church of Scotland: "Nor did reformation (he would say) require that because the Church of England in her exorbitant usurpations had engrafted on decent and spiritual forms of worship a mass of absurdities and corruptions, ordinances sanctioned by Apostolic Institution and primitive usage, should be abandoned together with them: the great and pious men (John Knox, George Wishart and other Worthies,) who reformed the Church of Scotland were content to strip it (the Church of England*) of the abuses with which the arrogant pretensions and crafty policy of Episcopal power had invested it."

Now let me ask VINDEX another question: Did the LAYMAN or the SCOTSMAN, or any writer in the JOURNAL put forth any abuse half so gross as this? And what better right have you to insult Catholics, than Catholics and Dissenters have to censure you? Do you think your affectation of Christian piety will blind the world to your Jesuitical sophistry? or that your cloak of hypocrisy will shield you from public contempt, while from behind the masked battery of an anonymous signature you dart your venom against all sects but your own? Farewell, VINDEX; and when you write again, examine your own heart before you bring a sweeping charge of malignity against others. "Pull the beam out of thine own eye, and then thou wilt see the mote more clearly to pluck out the mote which is in thy brother's eye."

A PRESBYTERIAN.

* I put it thus merely for the sake of illustration, without meaning it to apply exactly to the historical facts.

Important News.

We stop the Press at this late hour (10 P. M.) to announce that an Express is said to have arrived at Government House from the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone of Bombay, communicating the following highly important intelligence:—

The Russians are said to have attacked Turkey and Persia at the same moment, while Prussia had engaged to act as her Rear Guard, and to take the field against any of the European Powers that might attempt to oppose this joint object.

This event had created such consternation at Teheran, the seat of the Persian Government, that Captain Willock, the British Resident at that Court, had thought it prudent to seek his safety in flight.

He had also written to Captain Bruce, the Resident at Bushire, recommending him to fortify himself as well as he could in his position there, and to interdict the entry of all Englishmen into the interior of Persia.

We believe there is no doubt whatever of the accuracy of these facts. But for the present, we must be content with merely stating them; We may say something of their importance to-morrow.

Regulation of Government.

Ceylon Gazette, April 16, 1822.

PRESENT, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

A.D. 1822.—Regulation No. 8, For the Relief of Insolvent Prisoners for Debt.

1. Whereas many persons are imprisoned in the several Goals of this Island for Debts which they are unable to discharge although willing to surrender to their Creditors all the property they possess—and whereas it is the wish of His Excellency to relieve the unfortunate who have not been guilty of fraud or breach of trust.

2. It is therefore enacted by the Governor in Council, that all such persons, who on the Twenty-third day of April, now Current, being the day fixed for the Celebration of the anniversary of His Majesty's Birth day, shall remain confined in Goal for any debt, shall be discharged from Custody, upon, and subject to, the following conditions and limitations:

3. Every person to in custody, shall cause to be made out, a full and perfect statement of all such property, moveable or immovable, as he, or she, shall be possessed of, or entitled to, or which any person in trust for him, or her, shall be so possessed of, or entitled to; of which Statement, one Copy shall be delivered to each and every Creditor at whose suit such person is detained, at least six days before application for the discharge of such prisoner, and another Copy shall be delivered to the Judge or Magistrate by whom, or by whose authority such prisoner stands committed, who shall thereupon appoint a day, not earlier than six, nor later than ten, from the receipt thereof for the prisoner to be brought before him to apply for his discharge; Upon which day, if it shall appear to the Judge or Magistrate, that such notice has been duly given, he shall proceed to discharge the prisoner, unless any Creditor, or person in behalf of a Creditor, shall be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Judge or Magistrate, by legal evidence, that the debt was contracted, either by means of fraud practised by the prisoner, or by breach of any trust reposed in him, or that the prisoner has concealed, or omitted in his Statement, any property of any kind whatever, (necessary wearing apparel and the instruments of his or her trade or occupation excepted); Then, in any of these cases, the prisoner shall not be entitled to any benefit from this Regulation.

4. But if, on the contrary, no such charge is either made or proved, and the prisoner shall swear to the truth of the Statement so delivered to the Creditor, and Judge or Magistrate, and shall in the presence of such Judge or Magistrate, make and execute an assignment of all the property contained in such Statement (excepting only his or her necessary wearing apparel and the instruments of his or her trade or occupation,) to his or her Creditor, if there be only one, and if more than one to a person to be named by the said Judge or Magistrate as a trustee for his or her Creditors, such prisoner shall be immediately discharged, and shall be no more liable to arrest for the debt, for which he or she shall have been so in Custody.

5. Provided, always, and it is further enacted, that in the case of prisoners at the suit of Government, the Statement required by the 3d Clause of this Regulation, shall be delivered to the Collector of the District in which such prisoner is confined, and the day to be appointed, by the Judge or Magistrate for bringing such prisoner before him, shall not be later than thirty days after the delivery thereof, when similar objections may be made by the Collector on the part of the Crown, as is above directed in respect to other Creditors, and similar proceedings shall be had thereupon; as in cases of individual Creditors.

6. Provided, nevertheless, that if it shall appear expedient to the Judge or Magistrate, to postpone the hearing of any prisoner from the day first appointed, he may appoint any future day or days, at an interval of not more than twenty from the first day of hearing, before the expiration of which last period, he shall proceed as is herein before directed.

7. And it is further enacted, that all and every prisoner who shall be excluded from the benefit of this Regulation, for default of giving six days notice to his Creditors, shall and may be entitled to renew his application, after the expiration of twelve days from the date on which he may be remanded, and, on then complying with the conditions required by this Regulation, shall be discharged according to its provisions. And that any Prisoner who shall be excluded from relief under this Regulation, on proof that the debt was contracted by means of fraud practised by him the prisoner, or by breach of any trust reposed in him or her, or that the prisoner has concealed or omitted in his or her statement, any property of any kind whatever, save necessary wearing apparel and the instruments of his or her trade and occupation, shall and may be discharged from confinement, at the expiration of seven years from the time of his or her confinement in execution, for the debt on which he or she confined; Provided, that he or she shall have been during the whole time in confinement under such commitment, and provided further, that such debtor shall comply with such part of the conditions required by this Regulation as relate to delivering on oath a statement of his or her property as above detailed, and to the assignment of the same for the benefit of his or her Creditor or Creditors.

8. But it is hereby declared and enacted, that the future property of every person so discharged, shall be and continue liable to such Debts, until the same shall be fully satisfied. And the following is directed to be the form of the assignment to be executed by the Prisoner:—

"I do hereby assign and make over to all the property moveable or immovable, contained in a statement by me delivered upon oath to the Judge (or Magistrate) of this day, in pursuance of the Eighth Regulation of the year 1822, excepting my necessary wearing apparel and the instruments of my trade or occupation."

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
May 31	David Clark	British	C. Miller	Madras	May 24

The ELIZABETH and CAROLINE (brig) arrived off Calcutta on Thursday.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

MAY 30, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour. — ST. THIAGO MAIOR (P.) — PREMIERO RAY DO REINO UNIDO (P.) proceeded down, — HENRY PORCHER, WINDSOR CASTLE, and LADY FLORA, outward-bound, remain, — MARY ANN SOPHIA, proceeded down, — ALEXANDER, passed up.

Kedgeree. — DUKE OF BEDFORD, outward-bound, remains.
New Anchorage. — His Majesty's Sloop CURLEW, — Honourable Company's Ships EARL OF BALCANRAH, and SIR DAVID SCOTT, — HARRIET, LADY NUGENT.

Nautical Notice.

Madras, May 18, 1822. — We hear from our friends at Pondicherry that the French Frigate LA CLEOPATRE, of 41 guns, commanded by Monsr. Le Chevalier De Courson de la-ville-Helle, anchored in those Roads on the 4th instant from Manila and China; she returns to France, we hear, in the course of July next. — Gazette.

Marriage.

At Lucknow, on the 22d instant, by the Reverend H. L. B. WILLIAMS, Lieutenant JOHN JERVIS, of the 2d Battalion 24 Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss KATHERINE JANE FRASER, fourth Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES FRASER, late of the Bengal Cavalry.

